P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,968—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd June.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5073	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	791	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 154.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	27th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers, to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1900

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W WHEATLEY & CO.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bhrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 7th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd June.

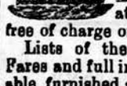
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,256	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the orld granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

Have just received a large Consignment of these for the New Season, both in Tins and in Loose Packets. Special Lists on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY, Spey Royal	PORT, Invalid.
Provost	Spanish.
BRANDY. Universal	Blanco (White Port.)
RUM. Governor-General,	MARSALA. Castle V. P.
Jamaica.	MADEIRA Crown.
SCHNAPPS Silverstream	CHAMPAGNE, Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM. Castle I.	HOCK. Hochheimer.
SHERRY Manzanilla.	BURGUNDY. Beaune Castle I.
Amontillado. Spanish.	SLOE GIN.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1	12	0	PEKOE "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG "	0	12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC,
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY,
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE,
Complete in every respect.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PARTIAL SUSPENSIONS OF TRANSFERS.

OWING to the extreme and continued heat and consequent sufferings of the Company's Horses notice is hereby given that from THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, until arrival of Cooler Weather NO TRANSFER TICKETS will be anywhere issued on the Company's Lines to any stations beyond Pydhoni. Passengers Travelling from either direction through that junction can do so only with DIRECT TICKETS. By other routes Transfer Tickets will, for the present, be issued as usual.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Traffic Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given that AISHABAI, widow of the late FAZLUDIN AHMEDSAHIB LAHWARAY and AMINABIBI, daughter of the late FAZLUDDIN AHMEDSAHIB LAHAWARAY and wife of ABDUL KADIR RAIS, both of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our client ABDUL KADIR KHATKHATAY, the following Plots of Land subject to the leases entered into in respect of the same.

All those three several pieces of Pension and Tax land situated, lying or being outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, at Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the vendors' Fazandari tenants and bearing Collector's No. 446, Collector's New No. 2352, Old Survey No. 849, and New Survey No. 2031, and 1 and 2—2037.

Plot one bounded on the East by Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, on the West by sweeper's passage and portions of the two houses of Memon Abdul Razak Haji Abdulkarim Zakaria, on the North by a portion of the northern house of the said Memon Abdurrazak, on the South by the Government leasehold ground, on Carnac Road, and measuring about seven hundred and ten (710) square yards, be that a little more or less.

Plot second bounded on the West by Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, on the North by the house of Vora Gulamali Kalm Ali, on the South by the sweeper's passage, on the East, by the house of Khoja Peroo Dossa, the plot being occupied by the western portion of the last named house, and is about (21-3) square yards in measure, be that a little more or less.

Plot third bounded on the North by sweeper's passage, on the West by Hasan Khan Khalifa Street, on the South by the house of Haji Ibrahim bin Haji Allaodinsaheb Jitekar, on the East by the house of Khoja Peroo Dossa, the plot being occupied by the western portion of this last named house and measures about (3 1-3) square yards, be that a little more or less.

Any person having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of gift, sale, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Hornby Row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Bombay, dated this 19th day of June 1900.

DIKSHIT AND DHANJISHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room,	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
dress-room and bath-room,	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.,

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Of all descriptions in Stock.

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NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is HEREBY NOTIFIED for the INFORMATION of Merchants, Traders and the Public generally that the GOODS BOOKING OFFICE of this Railway at Carnac Bridge will be closed to all outward grain traffic on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

F. W. HANSON.
Traffic Superintendent.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE LATE LT.-COLONEL A. ADAMS, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieut-Colonel A. ADAMS, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date after which no claims will be entertained.

H. V. COX, Major, XXI Pioneers,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Mount Abu, Rajputana, 11th June, 1900.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

MERE, Wiltshire, near Gillingham, England, Principal: Mr. A. H. ANGROOVE, undertakes the entire CHARGE of BOYS from India, Egypt and the Colonies at inclusive Fees. Sons of Commissioned Officers in the Army and Navy at present in the School. Every comfort and attention to health. Delightfully situated. Magnificent scenery. Prospectus on application.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. EVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency. Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.
Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

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MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

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TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (3), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	11,280
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	60
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	19
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	21,000	1,000	Nil	35
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dRs.5	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,875
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	680 xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	70	...	Rs. 10	330
Coorla Mills	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	300
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	660
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3.	300
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2.	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	285
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	175
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	440
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	225
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130 xd
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	2	25
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs5.	70
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	6.	500 x 1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld.	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	150
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras Times	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2 x 0
Mahalaxmi	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	c vd 60	1675 + D
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Muragot	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	40
Moraji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	160
Madura Mills	7,75	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	745	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,218	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	16
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	29
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co.	400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,430 x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	72
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	170 xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180 x
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200 xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,350	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	50	dvdRs10	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340 x 1
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs 17	125 xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475 xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	367 1-2
Munmar M.	900	250	all	dvd Rs20	18
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	480
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	137
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	470	30	300 xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	310 xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	220	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	985

VALVALLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 5-57m., 5-54a. Low water, 11-40m., Proclamation Day, Queen Victoria, Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.—Mr. Charles Cunningham, aged thirty-six, an inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, died of plague, on Tuesday afternoon, at the St. George's Hospital. Deceased had been in the service of the Bombay Municipality for over fifteen years. Three days ago he got ill and was removed to the hospital on Monday, where he died on the following day. The funeral which took place this morning at the Sewree Cemetery was largely attended, amongst those present being Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, Health Officer, Captain Bolleau, Mr. James Leask, Drs. Vesis, Sorabji Hormasji, Godinho, Bhatwadekar and a large number of municipal employes and friends of the deceased.

DROWNED IN A POOL OF WATER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Clerk Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Crushni, a Hindu girl, aged about three years. The deceased was the daughter of a labourer and resided with her parents in a hut off Clerk Road. On Monday afternoon, the parents went out in search of employment, leaving the girl alone in the hut. When they returned home in the evening they found the deceased missing. They searched for the girl, but could not find her, and on the following day they discovered the body of the deceased floating in a hole containing water near the hut. It is supposed that the girl, while playing near the pool of water, fell in unperceived and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged one Hausa Hema, an old offender, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with stealing a bundle of embroidery, valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to Hassam Cassam, a hawker in second-hand articles. On Tuesday afternoon, the complainant was sitting on the pavement, at Girgaum Road, selling sundry articles, when accused came from behind and made off with a bundle of embroidery, valued at Rs. 2-8. He was noticed by a passer-by, who drew the attention of the complainant. The latter chased the thief, till he caught him near Khotwady, with the property in his possession. Accused admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Reginal De Sa with being a habitual extortioner. Mr. Lentin, pleader, defended the accused. The accused was arrested by the police and placed before the magistrate on the 15th instant, when on the application of Mr. Lentin he was ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 150. But as he failed to produce bail, he was remanded to jail. On the case being called on for hearing this morning, Mr. Lentin applied that as the police had not filed an information, as required by Section 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his client could not be called upon to answer the charge. Superintendent Holdway undertook to file an information, and in the meanwhile the magistrate discharged the accused.

TO SPITE HER NEIGHBOUR.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Luximee, a Hindu widow, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased resided with her mother-in-law at Chinch Bunder Road. On Monday last, Luximee went to Bhagse, a woman, who resides in the neighbourhood and demanded of her Rs. 10, which she had borrowed from deceased. Bhagee refused to pay off the loan, and referred deceased to her mother-in-law. This led to a quarrel between the parties, when Luximee threatened to commit suicide. On Monday afternoon, Luximee went to the bazaar and purchased two tolas of opium for ten annas, saying she wanted to take it to her native country. She then went up to a loft of a stable adjoining her house and there lay down. Shortly after she was found there unconscious and breathing heavily by a bullock cart-driver, who had gone there to fetch a quantity of hay. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Monday, there were 2 deaths at Lower Damaun, both attributable to starvation, two days passing without a death from cholera. Since Tuesday morning the fear is entertained that there is a recrudescence of cholera in the city, as some deaths and several attacks have been reported. There have been some attacks among Parsees, and besides the assistance of the two local medical practitioners, Drs. Moniz and Gunlka, that of Mr. Framjee Kaimetin from Udwara has also been requisitioned.—The Parsee community and other friends and acquaintances of Mr. Maneksha Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan were grieved to learn the intelligence of his death in a railway accident in England.—On Monday evening, a battaki was beaten in the city, announcing that from the 1st proximo Portuguese currency notes would become valueless. It should have been added that holders of such notes would be paid their value on their presenting them at the treasury office. But as a matter of fact there are very few notes in circulation, and except the treasury office having a few of them, it is said no sowkar or merchant in Damaun possesses any.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ANDHERI.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, regarding the death of Nowroji Jamsetji, a Parsee boy, aged six years. The deceased resided with a relative in Cowasji Patel Street. About a month ago, he went to reside with his aunt, Dhunbai, at Andheri. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon last, Nowroji went out, saying he was going for a walk as usual. Half-an hour after the aunt heard an alarm from some labourers, who were engaged in digging up a well near the house, that a Parsee boy had fallen into the well, about twenty-five feet deep. The aunt went to the well, and recognized the boy to be her nephew. The deceased, when hauled up in a basket, was found to be in an unconscious state. He had two wounds on the top of his head and was bleeding from his nose. It was stated that deceased, while looking into the well, lost his balance and fell. He was brought down to Bombay and taken to his relative's house in Cawasji Patel Street, where he died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by his having accidentally fallen into a well, which was being dug up.

BURGLARY AT MANDVIE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sawalia Dugroo, Dasart Salva, Peera Mohideen and Goverdhan Shamji were charged, the first three accused, with house-breaking and theft of five cans of ghee, of the value of Rs. 100, and the fourth accused with dishonestly receiving the stolen property. Superintendent Grennan prosecuted. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the third accused, while Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, the fourth. The evidence showed that Lukhmidas Morarji, a dealer in ghee, closed his shop at Mandvie, on Saturday last, and went home. When he opened the place on the following morning, he found a big hole made in the wall at the back of the building and five cans of ghee carried away therefrom. The matter was reported to the police, who traced the stolen cans of ghee to the fourth accused, and the arrest of the other accused soon followed. It appears that, on the night in question, the first three accused entered a sweeper's gully at the back of the complainant's shop and having bore a hole in the wall by means of a jimmey, which the thieves had taken with them, entered the place. They carried away five tins of ghee, and sold them to the fourth accused for Rs. 5 only. The first three accused urged that they committed the offence at the instigation of the fourth accused. The latter, on the contrary, pleaded that he received the cans not knowing that they were stolen. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to six months', No. 2 to eight months and Nos. 3 and 4 to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in June 1900 and Malwa opium pass duty in and to end of June 1900 compared with the Estimates:—

	Latest Month. In June 1900. Bengal.	In June 1900. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	44,40,000	8,00,000	52,40,000
Actual	52,55,750	11,62,750	64,18,500
Better than Estimate	8,15,750	3,62,750	11,78,500

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay,

	To end of June 1900. Bengal.	To end of June 1900. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,33,20,000	18,00,000	1,51,20,000
Actual	1,45,50,670	20,35,000	1,65,85,670
Better than Estimate	12,30,670	2,35,000	14,65,670

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 16th June, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,40,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 16th June 1900	1,850,885
3 Balance to be remitted from 16th June 1900 to 31st March 1901	14,589,115

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAI HARKU.

THIS was a reference by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. F. X. De Souza, of the proceedings in the case of the accused, wife of Laljee Ramla, against Sittaram Kalian, taken before Mr. F. Pratt, sub-divisional magistrate, first class, of Ahmedabad, who reversed, on the 5th October last, on the application of Bai Harku, the order passed by Mr. Lallubhai Bhaishanker, second class magistrate of Viramgaum, granting sanction to the accused Sittaram Kalian to prosecute Bai Harku for having made a false complaint. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah appeared for the complainant; and Mr. R.V. Desai appeared for the accused.

Mr. De Souza, in his reference, said that, in the course of a criminal trial held before the second-class magistrate of Viramgaum on the 15th May 1899, the magistrate, being of opinion that Bai Harku had made a false complaint, passed an order sanctioning her prosecution on a charge under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Against this order she presented an appeal to Mr. F. Pratt on the 5th October 1899; and that officer revoked the sanction. The present application was made by the accused in the case before the second class magistrate principally on the ground that Mr. Pratt had no jurisdiction to set aside the sanction. As the pleader who appeared for Bai Harku was unable to support Mr. Pratt's jurisdiction, Mr. De Souza called upon the Public Prosecutor to appear and show whether Mr. Pratt had jurisdiction to revoke the sanction. It appeared from the arguments before Mr. DeSouza that Mr. Pratt was appointed to officiate as District Magistrate of Ahmedabad by Gazette dated 25th May 1899, and that on relief by Mr. Gibb, he was appointed Assistant Collector by Gazette dated 28th September 1899. It was admitted that on relief by Mr. Gibb, Mr. Pratt was not gazetted either first class magistrate or sub-divisional magistrate, nor was he invested with appellate powers; but it was argued that Mr. Pratt was appointed first class magistrate and sub-divisional magistrate in the Rohri District by Gazette dated 1st February 1894, and invested with appellate powers in the Shikarpur District by Gazette dated 7th June 1894; and the Public Prosecutor relied on Section 40, Criminal Procedure Code, to show that Mr. Pratt retained those powers on transfer to the Sholapur and thence to the Ahmedabad Districts to an equal or a higher office. Mr. Pratt had enjoyed various periods of leave, Off and on he had officiated as Collector and District Magistrate, but on reversion to the office of Assistant Collector, he had never been gazetted a magistrate; and it seemed to Mr. De Souza to be open to grave doubt whether Section 40 can keep alive the powers conferred on him in 1894 in a different district interrupted as they had been by repeated absence on furlough and privilege leave. Even if it be held that Mr. Pratt had retained these powers during all this period there remained a further objection to the validity of his jurisdiction in this case. The Public Prosecutor produced certified copy of an office order, dated 26th September 1899, whereby Mr. Gibb, the District Magistrate, appointed Mr. Pratt his personal assistant and directed that he should do "the routine work of the Collector's office including the criminal, appellate and revisional work." It was urged that by virtue of this order, Mr. Pratt entertained and disposed of the application under reference. Under section 407 (2), however, it was competent to the District Magistrate to transfer only particular appeals or classes of appeals for disposal to a subordinate magistrate. A wholesale delegation of appellate and revisional powers was clearly not contemplated by that section. For these reasons, Mr. De Souza said he was strongly of opinion that the District Magistrate's office order was *ultra vires*; that Mr. Pratt had no jurisdiction to entertain the application; and that the proceedings before him being *coram non judice*, were null and void.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's decision, said:—As stated by the Sessions Judge, it appears that Mr. Pratt was appointed a first class Magistrate in the Shikarpur District and was subsequently invested with appellate powers. When these powers were conferred on him he was an; Assistant Collector and Magistrate in that district. Afterwards he was transferred to the office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Sholapur, and next he was appointed to act as a Collector and District Magistrate of Ahmedabad and as Assistant Collector on the return to duty of Mr. Gibb. During the course of this service there were various intervals of leave, but the appointments held by him throughout were all equal or higher offices of the same nature with that which he held in the Shikarpur District. We think that under the provisions of Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he continued to exercise the same powers in the successive local areas to which he was transferred. The Sessions Judge is doubtful whether Section 40 can keep alive the powers conferred in 1894 in a different district interrupted, as they have been, by repeated absences on furlough and privilege leave. We do not share those doubts. Article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations prescribes that no officer's appointment becomes vacant simply by reason of his taking leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules. But absence without leave or after the end of leave (except in the case of the week's grace allowed by clause (11) of Art. 261), involves loss of appointment. From the history of services it does not appear that Mr. Pratt has ever vacated his appointment under the above rule and it is not therefore clear when he can be said to have lost his magisterial powers. We think he has retained them all through. Next it is objected that Mr. Gibb's order of the 26th September directing him to perform "the routine work of the Collector's office including the criminal, appellate and revisional work" was invalid as being a wholesale delegation of appellate and rivisional powers not contemplated by Section 407 (2). As regards revisional work, it seems probable that the order was "ultra vires," as the Section does not refer to work of that kind. But the case is different as regards appellate work. The Section authorizes the District Magistrate to direct that any appeal under this Section (i.e. any appeal from the decision of a 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate) or any class of such appeals shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the local government to hear such appeals. The effect of the District Magistrate's order is to direct Mr. Pratt to do the criminal appellate work of his office, *i. e.* to direct him to dispose of all the appeals coming to his office. Of course this is not an order directing him to hear "any appeal under the Section," for it does not refer to any particular case. But it seems to us that it is an order to hear a class of such appeals. What is the class? The class is that of appeals coming to the District Magistrate's office. It is limited to these appeals and the limitation may or may not be considerable. In some districts where certain sub-divisional Magistrates with appellate powers have been directed to hear all the appeals from the talukas subordinate to them, the number of appeals coming to the District Magistrates office might be very small. In such districts it would be difficult to argue that an order directing the disposal of the criminal appellate work of the District Magistrate's office did not deal with a particular class of appeals, for it would easily be shown that it would only refer to the class of appeals not already allotted to other Magistrates. But supposing that there had been no previous allotment and that the phrase "criminal appellate work of the office" really included all the appeals of the District, it is difficult to see why the result should be different. The criminal appellate work of the District Magistrate's office seems to us to refer to a definite class of appeals. It does not necessarily include all the appeals of the District, for it may or may not be limited by the allotment of the appeals of certain talukas to other Magistrates. But it indicates a definite class—namely, the appeals which in the ordinary course of procedure come to the District Magistrate's office. Definiteness seems to be what is aimed at by the Section, and so long as that principle is kept in view it is impossible to say that the District Magistrate's power of allotment of appeals to Subordinate Magistrates with appellate powers is limited in any way. If a district were divided by a river it would clearly be a good order to say that all appeals arising on the right bank were to go to A, and all on the left bank to B; and it would be very absurd if, on an occasion of great pressure of work in B's office, the District Magistrate could not allot all the appeals arising on either bank to A.

Considering then as we do that the District Magistrate's order to Mr. Pratt to do the criminal appellate work of his office was a valid order, we think it is clear that Mr. Pratt had jurisdiction under Section 195 to revoke the sanction in the case referred to by the Sessions Judge. This is explained in the judgment in Queen-Empress vs. Subharaya Pillai (I.L.R. XVIII. Mad. 487) with which we concur. The proceedings should be returned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court:—

RE TOOLSIDAS DEWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE VUSSONJEE LADHA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE JAFFER BHIMJI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted a month's adjournment of the rule *nisi*, with leave to serve notices.

RE HOMEE ARDESHIR WADIA.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order.

Mr. Davar, who appeared for Messrs. Marshall and Co., applied that the application should not be heard that day.

Mr. Lang said, he must object to his learned friend being heard. His clients were not judgment creditors of Homee Wadia at all. They had no right at all in the credit unless they had a decree passed in their favour. His learned friend could produce no such decree.

Mr. Davar said his clients were not judgment creditors, but he submitted he had a right to appear before the court. He said the circumstances under which the application came to be made to the court were as follows: They had heard of the application during the vacation and when it was to be made to Mr. Justice Fulton they filed an affidavit stating they had no time to reply. The insolvent then said he would make his application on the 13th, and the matter was then postponed. On the 13th the insolvent wrote saying that he was not going to make his application. On that occasion Mr. Davar said he appeared for Messrs. Marshall and Co., and another counsel for judgment creditor. On that day the insolvent's name was called out, but as he did not appear, no order was made. The application was now made on the strength of an affidavit of twenty paragraphs, which had been served on his clients only on Monday. An application had also been made to Mr. Justice Tyebjee and had been refused and the insolvent sent to jail.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent went to jail on the instance of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal. He was kept in jail for some time, but when they found they could not get a pie out of him he was released. They kept him in jail to get their money, but when they found they could not get it, they let him out. Counsel contended Mr. Davar had no "locus standi" He had never heard of a man who had not got an execution coming in and opposing an interim order. Mr. Davar's clients could not interfere. They had not filed a suit, and had no right to prevent the insolvent doing what was necessary for the protection of the estate. Counsel submitted such was not the right procedure.

Mr. Davar said he did not know how Mr. Lang's arguments struck his Lordship, but they surprised him. If that was to be the rule, it would mean that in cases of heavy insolvencies, a man could romp in and extend his order for ever. His client's debt was admitted in the schedule, and there was no necessity for him to get a decree. Any of the creditors had a right to oppose the application.

Mr. Lang said, Mr. Manker who had a

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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GREAT FIRE
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

2 3-4 per cent Consols .....£100 3-4—7-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 x-i—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£105—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities..£¼ unchanged
Bar Silver in London .....27 3-4 plus 1-16
do in New York ... 60 1-2 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris 25·13 unchanged
do on New York .....4·86 7-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England....3 per cent. unchanged
do Short London Bills ...2 1-2 per cent. ,,
do Indian Bank Bills.....2 7-8 plus 1-8

Exchange on India, 30 day's sight, Banks buying rate, 1s. 3 13-16d.

Amount paid into the Bank of England rebought from Secretary of State £500,000.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £225,000.

Copper Braziers, £82.

ARRIVAL.—Maria Valeria.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quite steady during the day with 1s. 4d. Demand openly offered in one direction for June and July, and quietly obtainable in other.

A further £500,000 of ear marked money belonging to the Indian Government has been re-sold to the Bank of England, but as the sum of £225,000 was withdrawn the same day it is doubtful whether the money market in London will become any easier, looking to the serious state of affairs in China.

COUNCIL BILLS.—At to-day's public sale in London Bills went at 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. Tenders for Bills received 5 per cent., Telegraphic in full. Total amount of tenders rather over, Rs. 500 lakhs. The amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

Bank Telegraphic,	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
3 do Francs	1·69 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened weak at Rs. 95-12 and with weaker advices from Calcutta the rate fell to Rs. 95-9 recovering during the day to the opening rate, but closing 1-16th lower at Rs. 95-11.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Share Market is in a state of panic owing to the long continued absence of the monsoon, and speculative shares show large fluctuations. Petit's after touching Rs. 1,635xd. have improved to Rs. 1,675xd; there is a drooping feeling over the market with more sellers than buyers.

FREIGHTS.—The Wilson Liner Lorenzo was berthed with three parts cargo in Kurrachee for Antwerp and Hull, July loading, and booked about 1,000 tons in Bombay, at 13s. 6d. The Bazaar has nominally firmed, July Freights in anticipation of transports being requisitioned for China.

Coals.—Nothing. The principal feature being the absence of buyers.

WHEAT is quoted Rs. 5-5.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—Rates are up one anna from yesterday, at Rs. 10-2-0 for bold grain and Rs. 10 for small.

RAPESEED.—Brown Cawnpore is unchanged from yesterday, at Rs. 7-6-0. Yellow Cawnpore being one anna higher at Rs. 7-13-0.

POPPYSEED—Unchanged at Rs. 810-6 to Rs. 8-11.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 39, unchanged from yesterday.

GINGELLY.—Nothing doing.

London quotes. Linseed 56s. 6d., June July, Antwerp, business done firmer.

Wheat all at for U. K. 2,230,000. qrs

COTTON.—The market has been exceedingly quiet to-day and exporters have done nothing. Mills also have been poor buyers taking only some 200 to 300 bales this afternoon. Owing to the late arrival of the monsoon speculators are raising their rates for new crops.

Westerns are quiter and we hear of a delivery order being bought back to-day at Rs. 204 per candy.

Bengal Fine ready	Rs. 192		
do F. G.	do ...	1st Jany. 1901,	Rs. 177-178
Broach Fine	do ...	212	
do Good	do ...	208 March 1901	205

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Surats nil. Arrivals closed steady. Fine Bengals 4 1-32d. F. G. 4d. Good 3 28-32d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
4·60	4·57	4·31	4·13	4·11
plus 1-32	plus 1-32	plus 1-16	plus1-16	plus 1-16

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 ,,
,, to Continent	1,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-16 unch'd
Futures, month of August	8 32-4
,, of December	7·55 unchanged

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 3.32 lbs.
Barsee & Nugur	111
Total Oomras	111
Dhollera	61
Compta & Dharwar	134
Westerns	104
Bengals	532
Persian	82
Total	1,024

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	34,297
Linseed	6,189
Rapeseed	1,205
Gingellyseed	501
Poppyseed	5,306
Castorseed	2,529
Rice	66,406
Myrabollams	834

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 ex
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, rebought from Secretary of State for India.

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, JUNE 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. India, from China, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 9th June, 1900

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,59,081	5,13,277	5,788	6,78,146
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	6,34,566
Increase				Rs. 43,580

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
Week ending 9th June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	52,393	45,461	6,842	...	87,276	...
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	2,13,258	93,879	1,19,379	...	20,35,694	...
Other earnings	6,364	13,285	..	6,921	...	62,086
Total for week	2,71,925	1,52,625	1,19,300	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	58,54,711	38,03,857	...	...	20,60,854	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.
DEATHS.

CARTER—June 13, at the General Hospital, Madras, Henry Scottish Carter, only son of H R P Carter, aged 28 years.
ROZARIO—June 18, at Pallaveram, Mary Ann Elizabeth Chipchase, the wife of Lewis Rozario, Secretary and Manager, Madras Railway Co-operative Society, Ltd, aged 35 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

THERE are immeasurable possibilities of international complications of the gravest character in the present situation at Pekin. We have heard on undoubted authority that for the last two years the ill-feeling and, indeed, the exasperation of all classes in China against foreigners, missionaries and their converts, has exceeded anything ever known before. The reasons for this were not far to seek. After long preparations, Japan, without any provocation, suddenly attacked China, and inflicted humiliating defeats, with the deliberate intention of establishing herself on the mainland and reducing the Celestial Empire to the position of a vassal State. While the war was in progress none of the European Powers, not even those who always pose as her best friends, made the slightest effort to assist China, or save her from dismemberment. It was only when the treaty of Simonoseki was signed, sealed and delivered, and China was compelled to cede the Liao-Tung Peninsula and the island of Formosa, that Russia, France and Germany thought fit to intervene. They ordered Japan to quit the mainland, it is true, but they required China to pay heavy compensation for the retrocession of the peninsula. The three allies exacted large territorial cessions as the reward of their services. Germany led off with the expedition of Prince Henry whose mailed fist acquired for the Fatherland the port Kiaochow and the province of Shantung. Russia took for her share the Liao-Tung Peninsula with Port Arthur plus all Manchuria. France enlarged her sphere of influence in the south. Great Britain, not content with the acquisition of Kowloon, opposite Hong-Kong, claimed also as her sphere of influence the whole of the Yangtse Valley, with its population of 200,000,000. The partition of the Empire seemed to be at hand. Syndicates, under the patronage of the different European Powers, were supported in demanding large concessions of coal and diamond mines and the right to make railways in the interior. Great Britain claimed for foreign steamers the right to navigate the inland waters of the Yangtse and West Rivers. There was a large increase in the number of foreign missionaries whose activity kept pace with that of the Legations and the Syndicates.

All this confirmed the Chinese in the belief that every foreign hand was against them. Secret societies sprang up in every direction, some of them aimed at the Pekin Government in disgust with its manifest weakness; others directed against foreigners generally and the missionaries in particular. The most formidable, or at all events, the most active of these are the Boxers, or more accurately, "the Righteous Harmony Fists." It is a coincidence that this organisation had its origin up in the German sphere of influence, which Prince Henry's "mailed fist" acquired for his country. It is asserted that they were called into existence by the Government at Pekin anxious to procure popular support against the alarming encroachments of the European Powers. It is even alleged that the chief organiser of this secret society obtained an audience of the Empress-Dowager, who expressed, either in words or by gesture, general approval of the design, but urged the necessity of choosing discreet men to prevent the wilder spirits from going too far and thus involving the Government in serious trouble with the Powers. The interview is said to have ended with the appointment, there and then, of the head centre of the Boxers to a high official position giving him precedence over officers of superior rank. The detailed narrative of this momentous interview, which has gone the rounds, does not give any information as to how such a State secret found its way into the columns of the European broadsheets published at the Treaty Ports. What is certain is that the Boxers first came on the scene as rebels against the local authorities and apparently against the Government. They fought with a certain measure of success Chinese troops sent against them by order of the Tsung-li-yamen. The movement spreading and the Native Christians being terrorised, and flying for their lives, the Diplomatic body held a meeting at Pekin, on 27th May, and it was decided to ask the Yamen to define explicitly the measures which the Government were taking to suppress the Boxers. The next day, great alarm was created at the capital by the destruction of railway property on the Pekin and Hankow line, within twenty miles of the former place. The Boxers wrecked the track, burned a number of carriages, and murdered Chinese employes. The Belgian engineers appear to have escaped. The Boxers were known to be marching on Pekin and a number of fugitives fled from them to the capital.

So far the rebellious secret society was in arms against the Chinese Government which was ostensibly, at all events, taking steps to suppress it. On the 29th May, things took a different turn. The Legations followed the perilous course of summoning foreign guards. This expedient was tried last year when thirty marines were sent up from the foreign men-of-war to protect the Legations, some of the rabble having thrown stones at Europeans. There was then, however, no popular movement against foreigners, and the number of the guards being limited the Chinese Government did not take umbrage at their presence. Now the numbers assumed larger proportions. The Russians have landed 7,000 troops and siege guns, Japan 2,000, American, German, French, and Italian troops were ordered to Pekin; the Viceroy declined to allow them to proceed from Tientsin by the railway without the authority of the Yamen. The different Powers have largely increased the number of warships at Tientsin. The Russians intend to bombard the Taku forts. Twelve hundred British troops have been landed at Tientsin, and 600 more will be sent from Hong Kong. The French are sending troops from Tonking which will arrive at Taku on the 25th of this month, and troops from France will arrive at Taku on 3rd July. The Chinese Government have strengthened the gates of Pekin with earthworks on which are mounted modern guns. This demonstration has been counteracted by an ultimatum from the Legations demanding the opening of the gates, and threatening, in case of refusal, that the gates will be forced by the foreign troops. The Tsung-li-yamen has not replied to the ultimatum, but it has summoned 10,000 troops from Shanghai to reinforce the 25,000 under General Tsung, defending the capital. Sir Claude Macdonald, in the last message received from him, made the ominous statement that the Legations were capable of holding their own "unless the Chinese attacked them in full force." It was generally feared that the international contingents moving on Pekin may not be sufficiently strong to deal with the Chinese troops which will oppose them. Their march was arrested half-way to Pekin by want of provisions, and the cutting of the telegraph lines. A defeat of the relieving force will throw the ball into the hands of Russia. That is the only Power that can at once reinforce the 7,000 troops that she has already landed by twenty or even thirty thousand men, unless indeed we except Japan, whose assistance in force would not be welcome to Russia, France or Germany. In the meantime, the Boxers or their sympathisers in Pekin, have attacked and are said to have captured the Legations, which were defended by Maxim guns. The servants employed by foreigners have been massacred, hundreds of Native Christians have suffered the same fate, and some of the finest buildings in the capital have been burnt. These outrages which, so far as is known, the Chinese Government made no effort to avert, are a challenge to the Powers. Russia has, by this time 120,000 men at Vladivostock, in Manchuria and Port Arthur. The garrison of this last place is 28,000. The Powers have large naval contingents at Tientsin. Manifestly Russia is in a position to play the principal role. Her policy would be to ostensibly support the Chinese Government and deliver it from the terrorism of the Boxers. It has been stated in the House of Commons that Great Britain is taking measures to increase her strength on the Yangtse-kiang. No one can tell what a day may bring forth.

THE delay in the advance of the monsoon is becoming daily more serious, and from the last report on Government relief works, it is seen that the numbers are increasing. A fortnight ago thousands of people left the relief works to go and prepare their land for monsoon crops, and it is unfortunate they have been compelled to again resort to Government relief. There was an influx of nearly 77,000 in Bombay Presidency, while the number of works has increased. Prices have a tendency to rise. There was a fair fall of rain, but quite insufficient to bring about any abatement of famine. Throughout the Presidency cholera prevails, a very virulent outbreak having occurred in Satara districts, while the number of deaths total to over 5,000. The severe mortality among cattle continues in Guzerat, and in parts of the Deccan they are in very poor condition. Prospects have improved slightly in the Native States. Madras has received rain, but it has been irregularly distributed and is greatly deficient in the west coast districts. Pasture is springing up in places, and the condition of the cattle is almost normal. In Bengal prospects are good, but more rain is needed in many districts in Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane is withering in Patna owing to the intense heat, but sesamum and mulberry promise well in Murshidabad. Harvesting of extra crops is nearly over in North-Western Provinces, where sugarcane is thriving and being weeded. In the Punjab crops sown on areas dependent upon rainfall are poor, but the condition of irrigated crops is good to fair in all districts except Gurgaon. Dust-storms in Lahore have damaged the crops there. Cattle are generally out of condition owing to overwork and insufficiency of fodder, and in expectation of the monsoon prices are falling. Generous rain fell throughout Burma, and the Central Provinces have received a general downpour. Preparation of land for autumn sowings has been completed in parts. The people on relief continue to increase in number, the addition during the week being 20,246. Prospects in Mysore have improved in consequence of rain, and in Coorg the supply of water and fodder is improving. Slight rain has fallen in Berar, where sowings of cotton have commenced. There is no change in the conditions prevailing in Rajputana and Central India, and in Kashmir and Nepal crops are rather poor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LUARD, Commanding the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, was able to submit a satisfactory report of the work of the corps during last year. The failure of the last monsoon enabled a good deal of work to be put in in spite of demands upon the men owing to a very heavy railway traffic. An attempt to raise the general standard of shooting resulted in a great advance in the numbers of men exercised in musketry at the longer ranges, the majority of the men thus putting in much more work at the targets than the mere qualifying practice. The strength of the battalion on the 31st March last was 638 of all ranks and 45 reservists. The number of men who had failed to qualify as efficients was only three, their failure being due to unavoidable causes. The battalion took part in the Bombay Defence Scheme Rehearsal in February last and had thus an opportunity of learning outpost work by day and night. At the annual inspection at Parel ceremonial movements were dispensed with, the corps occupying defensive positions for the protection of the works in case of a riot or native rising. In distributing long service medals and prizes for the Regimental Rifle Meeting, General Ventris congratulated the battalion on its good shooting and also on Colour-Sergeant Conyers having won the medal competition open to the Bombay Command. Upon the confidential report on the inspection the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Bombay Forces observed that the corps is in good order and fit for the duties for which it is intended.

RECENTLY the Madras Department of Land Records and Agriculture published an account of ground-nut cultivation in South Arcot from which it appeared that the ryots in that district had taken to an entirely new seed which had been introduced. The "Agricultural Ledger" now gives an exhaustive account of the vicissitudes of the ground-nut crops in the Madras Presidency. Since 1891 the trade in ground-nuts and ground-nut oil has considerably fallen off, and the area of cultivation has also been very greatly reduced. This was especially noticeable in 1896-97, and in the next year the Chamber of Commerce urged the Madras Government to follow the example of the Government of Pondicherry who had decided to import from West and East Africa new seeds for distribution and sale to the local ryots. There were those, however, who held that the real cause of the falling-off in the yield was the exhaustion of the soil owing to the common practice of growing the crop on the same land, year after year, with little or no manure. Sir W. T. Thistleton suggested that want of potash in the soil might be the cause of the diminished yield, but experiments carried out by Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, with samples of soils, showed some to contain too little phosphate, and others to have very low proportions of nitrogen, a fact common to Indian soils, though only one sample appeared to be short of potash. Further local inquiry showed that deficiency of potash was scarcely a weak point of the ground-nut soils of South Arcot, any possible want of that constituent being met by heavy dressings of ashes by the ryots. Sir Thistleton Dyer also quoted figures to show that the Madras ground-nuts were the poorest in the market, whereupon Dr. Leather suggested that samples of them should be analysed; and arrangements are being made to that end. Messrs. Simpson and Co. of London, who had been largely interested in the ground-nut trade, are among those who attribute the gradual failure of the crops to exhaustion of the soil and the want of proper fertilizers. On this point it is interesting to note the observation of Mr. J. W. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bombay, who does not think that the decline of ground-nut cultivation in this Presidency can be, as in Madras, attributed to deterioration of seed, bad farming, or want of rotation. In most parts of Bombay, he says, ground-nut crops may be taken as indicating that the cultivator is well-to-do and is also a good farmer. Ground-nut is recognised as an extremely good rotation crop, and for this reason and also because it is directly profitable, is extensively grown on highly assessed garden land. In parts of the Poona District it is a favourite rotation crop with onions, garlic, potatoes, and irrigated wheat, and is generally heavily manured by folding sheep or goats on the land in the fair season. The crop is similarly grown on the highly assessed garden lands near Surat, where ginger, turmeric, yams, surans, onions, potatoes, and cabbages are grown more or less in rotation on the same land. So that in this Presidency, at all events, the ryot is not altogether open to the charge of impoverishing the soil by continued cropping of the same sort.

YESTERDAY being the Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting Battery at 7 a.m. All the Government vessels now in Bombay harbour were decorated with flags.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway is reported to have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 11,40,069 on the construction of the proposed line of railway from Saidapet to the Adyar and thence to Black Town, via the Buckingham Canal embankment.

THE opium revenue for June has been Rs. 8,15,750 better than the estimate in Bengal and Rs. 3,62,750 in Bombay.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 73. Only six fresh cases of plague with an equal number of deaths were recorded.

THE Viceroy and Lady Curzon have returned from Naldera to Simla, their short stay in camp having been of the pleasantest character.

THE report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal gives an account of the work done during the past year at some 47 observatories.

THE Simla Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund have drawn up a history of the crisis of the fund which may be shortly expected to be distributed to subscribers.

AT the request of the Home Government a Native Infantry Regiment is to be sent to Hong Kong. The 7th Bengal Infantry, now at Fort William, has been selected, and will leave as soon as possible.

THE Government of India has decided to assemble a preliminary Committee in connection with the appointment of a Commission to investigate the present system of horse and mule-breeding in India, and the supply of remounts to the army.

DURING Sir A. P. MacDonnell's recent visit to Simla a small conference was held regarding the Rent Bill, at which various debatable points were discussed. The decisions arrived at are, of course, not likely to be made known just at present.

THE imports of gold into India during the month of April were valued at Rs. 1,04,66,001, and of silver at Rs. 14,07,110. At the Calcutta and Bombay Mints Rs. 85,64,426 worth of coins and bullion were coined and examined during that month.

JUDGING by the course events are taking in China it will not be surprising if something more than a regiment for garrison duty at Hong Kong should be demanded of India. A small Brigade of Native Cavalry might prove useful, and this could easily be spared.

THERE were only 319 deaths in all India from plague last week, against 417 in the previous seven days. Of these 97 occurred in the Bombay City, and 125 in Calcutta. There were 37 in Bengal, and 32 in the Bombay Presidency, 12 at Karachi, 5 at Aden, and 4 at Madras.

A RUMOUR has been in circulation for the past fortnight, or thereabouts, that a European assistant employed in a well-known leading mercantile firm in Colombo has defrauded the firm of upwards of half a lakh of rupees. The fraud was discovered quite recently, after the assistant had left for Home on a holiday. The defalcations already ascertained are said to amount to about Rs. 70,000.

THE police visited the offices of the "United Irishman" on May 25, and seized all the copies of the present issue which were to be found on the premises. The "United Irishman" was seized during the Queen's visit to Dublin as a result of the publication of an article by Miss Maud Gonne. The issue which was now seized contains, under the heading "Some Correspondence with Cadogan," a long letter addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by a person named Henry Dixon on the subject of the first seizure of the paper.

A COLOMBO paper understands that the s. s. Ilaafee still blocks the Paumben Channel, as all efforts to get her off so far have proved futile. The currents are very adverse at the present time and are said to average a velocity of from ten to fourteen knots an hour, but in spite of these disadvantages every hope is entertained of getting the steamer off. One of the B. I. boats has proceeded to her assistance. The vessel is fully insured and the passengers on board are receiving every attention during their enforced detention at Paumben.

THE Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Arthur Guillum Scott to be Accountant-General at the India Office, in succession to Mr. Edward Raban Cave-Browne, C.S.I., who has retired; and Mr. John Hewish to be Deputy Accountant-General, in place of Mr. Scott, promoted.

HER MAJESTY has personally handed over a golp scarf-pin, bearing her initials, "V. R. I." to Mr. R. Anderson, chief of the Balmoral Telegraph staff, and also walking-sticks, beautifully mounted, to three other members of the staff, for the satisfactory way they accomplished the heavy work connected with the birthday congratulations.

Two pieces new to the English stage were produced on May 29. At the Royalty Theatre "The Fantasticks," founded on M. Rostand's "Les Romanesques," was presented, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the chief male part, but it proved somewhat disappointing. At the Strand the new play was "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," an American importation.

IT is proposed to pass a statute relieving students from Colonial and Indian Universities from the necessity of passing a University examination before matriculation. The President of Trinity explained that such examinations would only be postponed till after matriculation and would be still necessary, but that the change proposed was rendered necessary by distance.

SAYS a Naval correspondent:—The Boadicea is not, after all, to be converted into a hospital ship, for which purpose she was manifestly unfit but is to join her sisters in Rotten Row, and thence we may hope, she will be promptly delivered to the ship-breakers. It is to me absolutely astonishing that the spirit of the Admiralty should be conservative enough to enable it to cling to so large a number of rotten old hulks.

A GLOOM has been cast over the eights week at Oxford by the untimely death of Mr. Marmaduke G. Kinnear, an undergraduate of Worcester College. He was found mortally wounded in his rooms in the college on Monday night, May 28, a revolver lying by his side. Death ensued within a few minutes of his being found. Mr. Kinnear had been boating during the day. The friends who were with him did not notice anything unusual in his manner. He was in his fourth year. No reason is suggested for his taking his life. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned at the inquest.

WHAT will be the largest and fastest ocean steamer afloat has just been contracted for by the North German Lloyd line for service between Bremen and Southampton and New York. The new vessel, which is to be built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, will be 752 feet long, with 40,000 horse power, and a speed of 24 knots an hour. This would reduce the time between Southampton and New York to a little over 5 days. The record time for the passage, at present held by the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," is 5 days 17 hours and 27 minutes.

THE Kaiser would appear to be anxious to emphasise the revived friendliness of his personal relations with the Prince of Wales. When His Royal Highness's horse won the Two Thousand Guineas, for the first time in the Prince's racing career the Kaiser sent him a telegram of congratulation. This act be repeated when the Prince's horse won a second race. As a fact, this telegram from his Majesty was the first the Prince received on reaching Marlborough House from Epsom. That it gave him a good deal of pleasure is to be assumed from the fact that he at once sent a reply.

FOUR German shipbuilding yards are now engaged on contracts for the Russian Navy. A cruiser with a displacement of 6,000 tons is on hand at Stettin; another with a similar displacement, is on hand at Kiel; a third, with a displacement of 3,000 tons, is in course of construction at Dantzic; and four torpedo-boat destroyers are being built at Elbing. The Russian Minister of Marine proposes to introduce the Popoff system of wireless telegraphy into the Russian Navy. The whole of the Black Sea Fleet will be provided with the system next summer.

THE Board of Trade returns of persons killed and injured upon railways during 1899 is issued. During the year 14 passengers were killed and 693 injured in accidents to trains, rolling stock, or permanent way. Nineteen railway servants were killed and 196 injured in accidents to trains, rolling stock, or permanent way. Including accidents at level crossings and to trespassers, including suicides, the totals are 1,240 killed, 7,105 injured, as against 1,179 killed and 6,343 injured in 1898. In addition numbers of persons were injured by falling over packages on platforms, getting in and out of trains, in the closing of carriage doors, by stumbling while walking along the line, &c. Including these accidents, the grand totals are 1,340 killed and 9,155 injured.

THE High Church party, writes "Truth," has sustained a great loss by the death, after a very short illness, of Mr. Archibald Shaw-Stewart, younger brother of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of Ardgowan. He was a most enthusiastic and munificent Churchman, and a man of untiring energy. Mr. Shaw-Stewart was probably the most influential member of the House of Laymen, and he was exceedingly popular and highly esteemed by men of all parties. He had been actively connected with every Anglican movement since the Gorham case, and he was a most warm supporter of the English Church Union. Mr. Gladstone was on very intimate terms with Mr Shaw-Stewart and entertained a great opinion of his value as a lay churchman, and he often warmly praised him.

THE latest suggestion with regard to the Belleisle is that her bombardment was merely a method of testing some new explosive somewhat similar to lyddite, and this theory, the "Express" contends, is confirmed by the semi-official admission that lyddite has not invariably given entire satisfaction. Great precautions are being taken to prevent the effect of the projectiles from becoming known; and a high dockyard official significantly declared that when the Belleisle is brought round to the harbour it will be absolutely impossible to tell what description of explosive was used at the trial. At present the vessel is surrounded by a huge canvas screen, which effectually prevents the shattered hull from being examined or snapshotted.

QUITE a flood of humorous incidents emerge from the unwonted popular excitement created by the war. One is told by the "Londoner." A policeman was entreated in the thick of the crowd by a harassed pedestrian to tell him the nearest way to Charing Cross Hospital. "Call for 'Three cheers for Kruger,'" responded the genial guardian of the peace, "and you'll be there in no time." Here is another:—An old lady was overheard the other day exclaiming, as she looked at the placard of a morning paper on which was inscribed "Siege of Coomassie Reported Raised," "There's no beating Bobs; he do move so wunnerful quick!" Again:—Some children a few days ago were heard singing "Rule, Britannia" lustily to these novel words—"Rule, Britannia Britannia rules the waves; Kruger, Kruger, Kruger, Kruger never shaves."

NATIVE opinion in the matter of the Ashanti trouble must not be despised. "The Lagos Weekly Record," which is edited by one of the most enlightened negroes in West Africa, contains the following:—"It will be a subject of general regret that Governor Hodgson should have conceived the idea of obtaining possession of the Golden Stool. The step was decidedly an impolitic one, seeing that a spirit of dissatisfaction still existed with the Ashantis, inasmuch as numbers of the people exhibited their dissatisfaction by refusing to return to Kumasi. Besides, there existed also the grievance created at the time of the expedition, when, it is well known the people were plundered in a wholesale manner of there belongings, even graves having been at the time desecrated in the search for gold and jewellery by members of the expeditionary force. Any further attempt at this sort of thing would be sure to arouse indignation and resentment on the part of a people who had been made to pay a high penalty for exhibiting their friendship and confidence in Her Majesty's Government in trying circumstances." One may not agree with all the writer says, but there are elements of truth in his statement which unfortunately cannot be passed over.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

THE FOREIGN EXPEDITION TO PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Her Majesty's cruisers Diadem and Furious, now at Portland, have been ordered to China.

[H. M. S. Diadem is a first-class protected cruiser, to which the Andromeda, Europa and Niobe are sister ships. She is a twin-screw steel, sheathed and coppered vessel with four funnels fore and aft. Her length is 435, beam 69 ft., displacement 11,000 tons and indicated horse-power 16,500 ; built and engined at Govan. Her armament is sixteen 6 in. quick-firers ; fourteen 12 pr. and twelve 3 pr. quick-firers, two 12 pr. boat or field guns ; eight Maxims, fourteen torpedo tubes, and she carries a ship's company of 718 men. She was built in 1896.

H. M. S. Furious is a second-class cruiser of about the same age. She is a ship of the Arrogant class, and was built at Devonport. Her length is 320 feet, beam 57, displacement 5,750 tons and horse-power 0,000. She is a steel-built ship with twin-screws, 3 funnels fore and aft, and two masts with tops. Her armament is four 6 in., six 4·7, and eight 12 pr. quick-firers ; one 12 pr. boat gun ; three 3 pr. Q. ; five ·45 Maxims and two submerged torpedo tubes. Her complement is 450 men. The ships of her class, namely, the Arrogant, Gladiator and Vindictive are designed to serve as rams, and have double rudders, the foremost being between the screws.]

The Foreign Missions at Hankow have been destroyed by the mob.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said that the latest information received by the Admiralty contained no news confirming Admiral Seymour's return to Tientsin.

PROTECTION OF THE YANGTSE PORTS.

Mr. Goschen, in the Commons, said that he had arranged to station additional forces at the chief ports of the Yangtse.

Two British torpedo destroyers on the Taku River have captured four Chinese torpedo destroyers.

COST OF SENDING INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Imperial Treasury will bear the entire expenses of the Indian troops sent to China.

LI SUMMONED TO PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The "Times" despatch from Shanghai, dated the 19th instant, states that the Viceroy Li Hung Chang is proceeding from Canton to Peking in compliance with an urgent summons.

BRITISH FLAG HOISTED AT SOUTH GATE OF PEKING.

It is reported that the British flag was flying yesterday over the south gate of Peking, indicating the arrival of Admiral Seymour and his force.

BOXER MOVEMENT SPREADING.

The "Times" Hongkong despatch says that the Boxer movement is spreading on the West River. Canton is quiet.

France has ordered three men-of-war to China and also a battalion of marines and two batteries of artillery.

Germany sends to China two battalions of marines.

CHINESE REPORTS REGARDING THE LEGATIONS.

JUNE 20.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that Chinese reports, which are credited by the Foreign officials there, state that the Legations at Peking were safe on the 17th and that Admiral Seymour and the Foreign Force reached Peking on the 18th.

A WARNING TO MISSIONARIES BY LORD SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of Gospel, at Exeter Hall, enjoined the missionaries to act with extreme caution, as a careless action on their part in a Mahomedan country might light up a flame which would be hard to suppress.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

THE STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Major-General in Command—Sir A Gaselee.

Brigadier-General and Second-in-Command—Brigadier-General E. G. Barrow.

Assistant Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General—Lieutenant-Colonel O'Sullivan, R. A.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General—Captain Phillips, 5th Gurkhas.

Brigade-Major—Captain Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs.

Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General—Intelligence Department—Captain Norie, Middlesex Regiment.

Field Intelligence Officer—Captain Ray, 7th Bengal Infantry.

Special Service Officers—Captains Morkler, 30th Madras Infantry ; Barrow, 4th Bengal Lancers, and the Hon. H. Napier, 1st Central India Horse.

Signalling Officer—Captain Rigby, Wiltshires.

Provost Marshal—Captain Low, 9th Bengal Lancers.

Private Medical Officer—Colonel Bookey, I.M.S.

Commissariat and Transport Officer—Major Hutchins and Captain Vaughan.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General at the Base—Lieutenant-Colonel Swan, 1st Bombay Infantry.

Commandant, Native Base Depot—Major de la Main, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

Adjutant, Base Depot—Lieutenant Creagh, 4th Punjab Infantry.

The Medical Units ordered to China are the Native field hospitals No. 39 from Jubbulpore, No. 42 from Umballa, Nos. 43 and 44 from Lucknow, No. 47 from Mhow, also No. 4 field medical store depot from Calcutta. 200 beds Native General Hospital from Calcutta and section B No. 22 British Field Hospital from Calcutta.

The whole force will be armed with Lee-Metfords.

The 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Jullundur, and R-7 Ammunition column, at Mooltan, go to China. The Battery will be supplied with 303 carbines, and all the drivers will be armed with revolvers.

The 12th Battery, R.A., from Jullunder, and R-7 Ammunition Column, from Multan, go to China. The battery will be supplied with 303 carbines and all drivers will be armed with revolvers.

An additional company of the Cis-Sutlej Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans is to be added to the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion Artillery.

THE BRITISH SURVEY PARTY AT YUNNAN.

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Telegraphic information has reached the Government of India showing that the British survey party in Yunnan had started on their homeward journey sometime before the disturbances commenced. No anxiety, therefore, need be felt for its safety.

The following are the services of the regiments ordered to China:—

The 1st (The Duke of York's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers was raised in 1803 under the name "The 1st Irregular Cavalry," otherwise known as "Skinner's Horse." The regiment is composed of four squadrons of Hindustani Mahomedans, and took part in the battle of Bhurtpore, the siege of Kandahar in 1842, and the Afghan War 1879-80.

The 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry was raised in 1804 and was recently known as the 47th Native Infantry—Cramuki-Paltan. It consists of eight Companies of Rajputs. This regiment will not be seeing service in China for the first time, having seen service in that country in 1858 and 1859. They saw service in Egypt in 1882, and took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

The 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry was raised in 1818. It is a Class Regiment, and consists of two Companies of Gujars from West Rajputana, two Companies of Mers, also from West Rajputana, two Companies of Rajputs from East Rajputana and Central India, and two Companies of Hindustani Mahomedans. The Regiment has not seen any active service.

The 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry was raised in 1857, and is known as the late 16th Punjab Infantry. It is a Class Company Regiment, and consists of four Companies of Sikhs, one Company of Dogras, one Company of Punjabi Mahomedans, and two Companies of Pathans. The Regiment took part in the Afghan War in 1878-80, and was present at the taking of Kandahar in 1880. It also took part in the Punjab Frontier and Malakand expeditions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CONCENTRATION OF FREE STATERS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A large force of Free Staters is concentrating in front of General Rundle with the intention of breaking through his line southward.

The Transvaalers, who are retiring before General Buller's Force, are joining the Free Staters.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Died of dysentery, Private B. Hicks, 19th Hussars ; enteric, Private R. Nott, 1st Gloucestershires ; also Private Theary, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.

Private A. C. Stuart, Lumsden's Horse, was slightly wounded near Pretoria, on the 4th instant.

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, was severely wounded in the arm on the 11th instant, at Diamond Hill, in South Africa.

LIBERATION OF PRISONERS.

OFFICERS AND MEN "FAIRLY FIT."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires under date, 19th instant :—After an incarceration lasting for seven months and a-half the Gloucesters, who were captured in the disaster at Nicholson's Nek, have been liberated and arrived in Pretoria to-day. Although there has been some sickness among them, both officers and men look "fairly fit" after their long period of inaction.

Among the officers who have reported themselves to head-quarters are—Major Humphrey in command, Captains Wallace, Duncan and Conner, and Lieutenants Bryant, Nisbet, Davy, Bruel, Knox, Temple, Radice, Ingram, Short, Beasley, Mackenzie, Smith-Hill (Adjutant) and Gray.

Major Capel-Cure, as will be remembered, was liberated previously, when Pretorious was allowed to go by Lord Roberts, and invalided home, but there is no word of Lieutenant Hickie.

Six British warships are now lying in Delagoa Bay, namely, the Forte, Pelorus, Magicienne, Partridge, Dwarf and Widgeon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BORROWING POWER OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question by Sir Henry Fowler, said : "Any Imperial grant to India must be in the form of a loan. The Indian Government have not touched their borrowing power in their country of nine millions sterling, of which I propose to utilise a portion next month."

THE ASHANTI WAR.

JUNE, 20.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Prahsu, 19th inst., says that a column, marching from Bekwai to Kivissa, was attacked by the enemy who were completely routed.

Captain Wilson, of the Irish Fusiliers, commanding the column, was killed, and 37 men killed and wounded.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The business before the meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-morrow comprises the reference of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill to a Select Committee of the Hon'ble Sir A. Trevor, Messrs. Law, Raleigh, Harman Sing, Tupper, Fanshawe and Rivaz ; and the introduction of measures—(1) to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1898 and (2) to provide for fees payable on certain applications to the Punjab Financial Commissioner's Court.

Sir Edward Law will introduce the extension of the Gold Note Act for two years from next month.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper's Bill is only a formal alteration in the last Punjab Court's Act.

SEQUEL TO THE PUNKAH-COOLIE MURDER AT PESHAWAR.

O'Gara, the private of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, concerned in the murder of a punkah-coolie at Peshawar last year, also McKenna and Mulligan, witnesses in the case, have been summarily discharged from the army by the Commander-in-Chief ; while the Sergeant-Major of the battalion has also been removed from the service.

H. M. S. POMONE.

H. M. S. Pomone is about to be replaced in Indian waters by H. M. S. Cossack.

THE FAMINE.

THE following letter lately received by Lady Curzon and forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Famine Fund may be interesting to our readers :—

"DEAR LADY CURZON,—The pathetic story of the suffering people of India, in this time of famine and distress, rouses within our hearts that "touch of nature" which makes the whole world kin and we would add our mite to the stream of helpfulness which we are sure is flowing to you and to the Indian people from our America and from all other lands where dwell compassionate hearts.

On behalf of the Sabbath School of Grace Presbyterian Church of this city I beg to enclose a draft to your order for forty and 62-100 dollars (or £8 5s.) to be used at your discretion for the relief of the famine sufferers.

We add with our gift our prayers for the speedy alleviation of the sad distress which has cast such a shadow over India.—Most sincerely yours,

(Sd.) HAROLD ULYSSES GRANT TONKIN,
Treas., Grace Church Sabbath School."

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	12709	4690	17399
Bombay and Sindh	104970	17317	122287
Bengal	6101	155	6259
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	140	725	2127
Punjab	133468	29907	163005
Central Provinces	1298010	653275	1951285
Berar	370215	90837	461052
Ajmer-Merwara	103343	27173	1365.6
Total British Provinces	2280961	979619	3960580
Native States.			
Rajputana States	383707	135695	519402
Central India States	194584	39464	234048
Hyderabad	398057	6303	461030
Baroda	60771	38779	990 0
Bombay Native States	45047	6057 4	51621
Punjab Native States	24019	11553	35502
Central Provinces Feudatory States			
Kashmir (Jammu)	41261	26387	67651
	286	...	286
Total Native States	1553235	375515	1928750
Grand Total	4541196	1355134	5893330

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	12701	3150	15851	– 1548
Bombay and Sindh	1086447	201865	1288312	+ 65375
Bengal	7417	16	7577	+ 1318
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1403	727	2135	+ 8
Punjab	1347	30147	16492	+ 1917
Central Provinces	1237632	733999	1971531	+ 2246
Berar	361225	103611	464837	+ 3787
Ajmer-Merwara	112591	30190	142681	+ 6165
Total British Provinces	2954199	1103649	4057848	+ 972 8
Native States.				
Rajputana States	359251	123001	482252	– 37150
Central India States	162965	32777	195772	– 38276
Hyderabad	419528	65941	485469	+ 24379
Baroda	5672	35141	91813	– 7237
Bombay Native States	431327	58853	490180	– 22111
Punjab Native States	27305	22193	49806	+ 14201
Central Provinces Feudatory States	40306	27593	67899	+ 284
Kashmir (Jammu)	...	...	...	– 286
Total Native States	1447387	385131	1832521	– 66229
Grand Total	4401586	1488783	5890369	+ 3109

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant B. G. B. Kidd, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Rifles, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

Lieutenant W. N. Hay, Staff Corps, Adjutant 29th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

Captain A. L. Trevor-Boothe, 4th Hussars, has been appointed Adjutant, "vice" Barnes, whose tenure is about to expire.

2nd Lieutenant A. G. Shea, Unattached List, has been posted as a Supernumerary to the 7th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant A. M. Houston, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant.

Lieutenant Wardell, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, now doing duty with the Detachment of that Regiment at Satara, has been directed to rejoin his Regiment at Poona.

Major W. W. Baker, commanding Royal Engineers, Malakand is transferred to the Sind District.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Loralai Sub-District, is transferred to Malakand, and Captain Dealy, R E, is posted to the Loralai Sub-District.

On return from leave Lieutenant Close, R E, is posted to the Military Works, Bengal Command.

Quartermaster T C Wilson, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, is about to be granted honorary rank of Captain.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Woolcomb, J A G for Musketry, Headquarters, has been promoted to a substantive (half pay) Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

The telegrams received by Old Wellingtonians on Monday night included messages from Jullunder, Darjeeling, Bellary, Malakand, Murree, Lahore, and Gilgit. The Year Book shows that no less than 291 Old Wellington boys are on service in South Africa.

Captain D. G. Collins, R.A.M.C., has been attached to the Poona Station Hospital for duty.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison Instruction commencing at Poona on the 9th August :—Captain J. L. Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; G. A. Smith, Royal Field Artillery ; H. E. Molesworth, Royal Garrison Artillery ; T. X. Britten, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, and F. H. Hotham, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment ; and Lieutenants E. H. Hill, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers ; E. W.S. Brooke, Royal Field Artillery ; S. F. Stallard, Royal Field Artillery ; W. Drysdale, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots ; and B. P. Ellwood, 1st Bombay Lancers.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHANDAVARKAR AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a report is being industriously circulated on the authority of some of the Maratha papers that I have severed my connection with the Bombay Presidency Association and have ceased to be one of its honorary secretaries, I will feel obliged by your giving me a little space in your paper to say that the report is absolutely without foundation.—Yours, &c.,

June 20, N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

A SALSETTE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You must have noticed that there have been frequent complaints of inconveniences and hardships borne, of traffic interfered with, and pecuniary losses suffered, in consequence of the Goral-Borivli Road falling now and again into a state of disrepair. I would, therefore, feel thankful to you if you would permit me, to point out to the authorities concerned, the desirability of having the road in question improved, which can be done by raising the work, increasing its width, and protecting the road-way by efficient pitching and good metalling. By carrying out the improvements suggested—improvements the need of which is so apparent—the road will be durable, less expenditure will be needed to keep it in good condition, traffic will not be interfered with, and thus both the public and the authorities spending the moneys will be satisfied with beneficial results.—Yours, &c.,

June 19. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A SERIES of letters of the Duke of Wellington of great historical value has recently been acquired, by purchase, by the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum. The letters, which number nearly two hundred, were mostly written by Wellington to Marshal Beresford, and are nearly all dated 1810 and 1811. The collection was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Quaritch, and its acquisition by the National Library is all the more important as the letters form a complement to the Wellington correspondence already in the Department.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

MADAME MELBA AS JULIETTE.

REVIVAL OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."

LONDON, JUNE 1.

On a hasty glance, the exhibition of Sir John Tenniel's cartoons at the Fine Art Society conveys a faint, old world, aroma, like a piece of fine Sheraton or Chippendale. You enter a room hung with filmy drawings on white paper, in the old-fashioned medium of lead-pencil, and you feel that you may be treading in the Bond-street of our great-grandfathers, whose love was all for prettiness and delicacy of treatment, and who may have come in their sedan-chairs and gilded coaches to just such an exhibition to admire the spidery effeminacies of the "Book of Beauty" or the "World of Fashion." But the impression of the whole is turned topsy-turvy if you look at the drawings in detail. The veteran whose hand is still at work with a regularity that puts every other English artist to shame, has nothing but age to confute his youth. His conceptions are as virile as ever ; he is still the master, though he has placed half a century of 'Punch' cartoons to his credit; and subject and treatment alike are of the moment. In one respect alone is Sir John Tenniel old-fashioned. He has never adapted himself to the inflexible pen. These drawings, few in number and soon to be priceless, are the lineal descendants of the designs done directly upon the wood, and which were all sacrificed under the engraver's hand. This at least may be put to the credit of photography, that, even late in the day, before the great work of destruction was entirely complete, it has allowed the preservation of a comparatively few of the originals of Sir John Tenniel's magnificent series. In these are recorded, at first hand, the deftness and delicacy of touch, the masterly composition, and, more than all, the dignity of style which place his cartoons on a high plateau far above any other English political draughtsman of the century.

Everybody intersted either in Ruskin or Turner will of course see the Ruskin collection of seventy Turner drawings, also at the Fine Art Society and at the same time they can hardly avoid seeing another collection, interesting in a personal sense, which surrounds them on their way to the Turners. This consists of a set of water-colours and etchings of very remarkable genius by two twin-brothers, who are yet boys, Messrs. Maurice and Edward Detmold. Messrs. Detmold have already published some of their work in colour, but no reproductive process could quite do justice to their skilful brush-work and the quaint charm of their coloured etchings. If they are not entirely submerged by juvenile success, if they are strong enough to survive precocious popularity and its attendant vices, they are sure to be heard of again. Meanwhile their exhibition is, at least, a curiosity.

GOUNOD'S "Romeo et Juliette" was performed for the first time this season at Covent Garden on Saturday, and it of course attracted a brilliant house, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Marguerite of Connaught. It had originally been intended that Madame Melba should open the season with this opera ; but, for various reasons, the most important being the temporary illness of the prima donna and the absence of M. Saleza, the revival was postponed till Saturday evening. "Romeo et Juliette," though for many years much neglected is now so popular an item of the repertory that the management have deemed it advisable to partly redress it, and the handsome new costumes of the dancers and of the guests in the ball scene make a brave show. Madame Melba, although at the outset apparently a little hoarse, especially in the always favourite vocal valse in the first act, did remarkably well when she warmed to her work, and acted the part in much more emotional manner then was once her custom. That she sang the music delightfully may be taken for granted; and, indeed, her beautiful voice and pure vocal style were displayed to the greatest advantage in the balcony scene, and also in the "Nightingale" duet. The last time the "Nightingale" act was sung at Covent Garden, by the way, was at the war benefit in the spring, when Madame Patti was associated with M. Alvarez. Comparisons are the more unnecessary, inasmuch as the two prima donne have very different views as to the part, Madame Melba adopting the more poetic reading, while as a vocalist in Gounod's music she is now well-nigh unapproachable. On Saturday she was associated with an excellent Romeo in M. Saleza, who, while basing his conception of the character mainly upon that of Mr. Jean de Reszke, looked a handsome lover, sang the music well, and in the two great love duets acted with force and, at times with real passion. In the banishment scene a slight change was made, the duel taking place in the dull grey of early morning, though whether the alteration is altogether an improvement is a point upon which opinions will probably differ. The two principal artists were supported by a competent cast, including M. Plançon, a dignified representative of Friar Laurence, the veteran Madame Bauermeister as the nurse, Mlle. Maubourg, a capital exponent of the saucy Page ; M. Declery as Mercutio, and M. Bars as Tybalt ; Signor Mancinelli conducting.

The announcement that Messrs. Harrison's concert would be Madame Patti's only appearance in London this season sufficed to draw an audience which occupied almost every seat in the Albert-Hall on Wednesday night. This is, of course, no slight feat, even for a great prima donna like Madame Patti : if only because miscellaneous concerts are not so popular as they once were, and the Albert Hall is by no means a small place to fill. People were indeed standing four or five deep in the gallery while the cheaper reserved seats had been sold out for some few days. Madame Patti, who was in excellent voice, and evidently in the best of health and spirits, sang three songs, and as usual gave the same number of encores. She first sang with that perfection of vocal style for which she is celebrated, the Priestess' cavatina "Casta diva," from "Norma," the encore being Mozart's "Batti batti."

After second song was Mozart's "Deh Vieni non tardar," to which for an encore she gave Lotti's "Pur docesti" ; and then, after a brilliant rendering of Arditi's always popular vocal waltz, "Il Bacio," she sang the inevitable "Home, Sweet Home." The audience demanded even more, and indeed a rumour seems to have gone through the hall that Madame Patti intended, in celebration of the victories in South Africa, to sing the National Anthem. But, this time at any rate, the public were doomed to disappointment ; and Mr. Percy Harrison came on the platform to explain that as she had already sung twice the number of songs for which she was announced, it would be unreasonable to ask her for more. The great artist had a splendid reception throughout, and besides an immense laurel wreath her admirers presented her with baskets and bouquets of flowers. At these concerts Madame Patti is always of course, the principal attraction, but Miss Clara Butt likewise had a cordial reception, particularly after her singing of the patriotic song "There's a Land," which she gave as an encore. Her future husband, Mr. Kennerly Rumford, sang a couple of ballads, and Mr. Lloyd, in splendid voice, gave a pratically perfect rendering of Schubert's Serenade, and of Frederic Clay's "I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby," both old favourites of his. Miss Dessauer, Mr. Henley, Mr. Tonking and Mr. Ganz likewise took part.

Endeavour to conceal it as one may there is no disguising the fact that "Rip Van Winkle" partakes largely of the nature of old-fashioned melodrama. In presenting the piece at Her Majesty's Mr. Tree states that the form in which it is given is that of a new version. But "plus cela change, plus c'est la meme chose," and so far as essential features are concerned "Rip" remains the same old friend we have known for years. In one respect Mr. Tree may well claim to have accomplished something away from the common, for certainly he has provided the piece with a framework of the most beautiful and picturesque description. With the vast resources of an exceptionally large stage at his command he has been able to obtain effects realisable at very few other theatres either here or abroad. Nothing, indeed, could be more majestic, more awe-compelling or more striking than the scene on the Kaatskill Mountains, with its towering cliffs, its lofty trees, and perfectly wonderful suggestion of distance. The solitary point to which exception can be taken in the picture is that the stage remains, throughout the greater part of the action, in such a state of darkness that scarcely is it possible for the audience to distinguish the various figures moving hither and thither amid the gloom. From this condition of things Rip himself is probably the chief sufferer, and after him the public, who are naturally anxious to watch the changing expressions of his features. That apart, there is nothing but praise for the exquisite manner in which the play has been mounted, the bright, sunny character of the opening scene contrasting vividly with the grim and extraordinarily impressive nature of that in Sleepy Hollow, whither Rip is lured by the bottle-imps, to find himself face to face with Captain Hudson's gruesome crew. Take, again, the lovely effect obtained when the curtain rises once more, after a supposed lapse of twenty years, upon the same spot, the ground thick with fallen leaves, while as dawn breaks over the mountains and the early sun darts his rays through the trees, the whole place is filled with the carolling of newly-awakened birds. To Mr. Fred Storey, who for the nonce has abandoned acting for the sister art of painting, the highest credit is due for the attractive series of pictures his skilful brush has furnished.

"Rip Van Winkle" as a play is more conspicuous for length than for substance. Mr. Tree's version will be distinctly improved when it has undergone the process of compression, which is urgently required at several points, while the performance generally will decidedly gain in effectiveness when it is taken in quicker time than was the case on Wednesday. Two scenes in particular call aloud for the employment of the pruning-knife—that, namely, in the second act wherein Rip and his wife indulge in mutual recriminations, and the later one occurring in the third act, in which Derrick urges his nephew's claim for the hand of Meenie. It may be added that the episode of Rip's return to the village, now the thriving town, of Falling Waters, and of his bewilderment in finding the place so completely altered as to be almost unrecognisable is unnecessarily drawn out. On the other hand, there is much in the production entitled to unqualified admiration. The brightness and the joviality of the opening scene are undeniable, while the villagers in their quaint, old-world costumes present an extremely attractive picture. Rip himself, as portrayed by Mr. Tree, is a genial, happy-go-lucky rascal, whose lovable qualities it would be impossible for anyone to ignore. The impersonation, perhaps, is a thought wanting in body, the humour of it lies on the surface, and like its pathos, lacks fulness But all the same Mr. Tree's performance is a notable one, particularly in the later scenes. Altogether excellent is the Gretchen of Miss Hilda Hanbury, who is at no pains to conceal the shrewish attributes of Rip's wife, but who takes her revenge in the concluding act by rendering abundantly manifest the gentler and more womanly aspect of her nature. Of Derrick Beckman Mr. Franklyn McLeay furnished an exceedingly clever and carefully finished portrait.

Once upon a time, in a country bordering upon fairyland, there lived, next door to each other, two prossic, elderly gentlemen. One had a fair daughter, the other a dashing son, and it was the dream of the two fathers that their children should be wedded to each other. But there was one obstacle. The young people, Percinet and Sylvette, were, like Don Quixote, great devourers of romantic literature. They dreamed dreams of romantic adventures, of gallant knights rescuing lovely ladies in distress, so that an ordinary commonplace wedding by arrangement was the last thing either would look upon with enthusiasm. So those cunning old fathers hit upon an expedient. They pretended to be bitter enemies, like the Montagues and Capulets, and they were careful to look another way when Percinent and Sylvette played at Romeo and Juliet on the wall that separated their two gardens. Moreover, they planned a little scene in which a hired swashbuckler was to pretend to carry off the young lover, and to be routed by the ardent young champion just as the lady was about to be whisked off in a beautiful Louis XV sedan-chair, borne by two carriers with ebony cheeks and glistening white teeth. All of which fell out as arranged, and the young people were very, very happy until they discovered the trick. Then they had tiffs, and the young man ran away. In the end, however, he returned, and as there was no real obstacle to their happiness, they were reconciled, and, let us hope, lived happily ever afterwards, as they always do in the story books. Such is an outline of the story of "The Fantasticks," an English version by "George Fleming" of M. Edmond Rostand's "Les Romanesques," produced on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Royalty Theatre. M. Rostand's piece was given in the original at the Comedie Française six years ago. That was before his great success with "Cyrano de Bergerac," which has no doubt caused this almost forgotten production of his pen to be brought forward. It is a pretty little piece, neatly rhymed and here and there are passages, such as the swashbuckler's account of the different sorts of abduction which he is prepared to undertake strictly for cash, that remind one of the M. Rostand of a more recent period. Truth to tell, however, the play, which is described by the author himself as "a fairy tale quintet, mad as a midsummer night's dream," has an air of elegant trifling that rather taxes one's patience when spread out over three acts. The idea of course, is to be found in the scenes between Mascion and her father in "Les Precieuses Ridicules," but Moliere used it only as the starting point of his plot, and that, too, in a one-act piece. Sheridan, in his turn, used it in the "Rivals," but there also it is merely as an accessory. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was no doubt attracted by the part of Percinet, the young male lover. She looks a picturesque figure in her knee breeches and powdered wig of the last century and she spoke her lines with poetic feeling. She was ably seconded by Miss Winifred Fraser as Sylvette, and the two fathers, clad, by the bye, in the costume of a century earlier, were played in quaint fashion by Mr. E. W. Garden and Mr. George Arliss Mr. Du Maurier achieved a considerable success as the swashbuckler, a part that clearly foreshadowed his more famous successor, Cyrano. The young actor delivered his rhodomontade with much energy and an air of conviction not unmixed with irony. On the whole the play, which is prettily put on the stage, with a rose covered wall separating the two gardens, afforded pleasure, and the translator, who proved to be a lady, had the honour of a call.

Mr. Hedworth Williamson's graceful classical play. "The Teraph," in two acts, was produced on Tuesday night, and was repeated on Wednesday night for the last time, at the Court Theatre, in aid of the Indian Famine Fund, by Mrs. Charles Hunter's Amateur Company. The story (with its appropriate incidents relating to grain ships, expected by a hungry population) is an extremely simple one of love, jealousy, and self-destruction. Selene, stepdaughter of Phalena, Queen Regent of Trapezus, grieves for the (supposed) loss at sea of her lover, Hyperion, a year ago. What had really happened was that Phalena, whom Hyperion had abandoned for Selene, had put him to death ; and that Nitocris, Phalena's attendant, had embalmed his head, making it a "teraph," or oracular idol, and placed it in the Queen's chamber. When Selene receives permission to consult the "teraph," she recognises Hyperion's voice and features. Phalena confesses her crime. Selene, quite in the antique spirit, vows vengeance. Moreover, Phalena is believed to have, by her magical charms, caused the loss of the grain vessels. A mutiny breaks out. Weary of life, the Queen takes poison just at the moment when Nitocris comes to tell her that the ships have arrived Nitocris, seeing her mistress dead, puts an end to her own life. Mrs. Charles Hunter, as the Queen Regent, Miss Kathleen Hunter as Selene, Miss Margaret Birkbeck as Nitocris, well deserved the hearty applause they received. Mr. Geoffrey Birkbeck acted very successfully the part of Heliodora, nurse to the boy-king Itylus, Selene's brother. As Aglaia, the dancer, Miss Helen Henschel was extremely graceful. The stage scenes, the costumes, the military uniforms, and the rest were scrupulously classical. In the Trapezus (Trebizond) of 200 A.D., Christians were, of course, to be found ; and the part of the Christian Johannes was well filled by Sir Rennell Rodd. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity. We must not omit some mention of praise for the series of dances by Miss Isadora Duncan, which preceded the play.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 12th June :—

Considered the following report of the Improvements Committee, No. VIII, dated 14th May 1900 :—

PURCHASE OF ROAD ROLLERS.

We have considered an application from the Engineer for the purchase, locally, of 2 two-ton and 2 one-ton road rollers at a cost of Rs. 882, which are required in addition to the steam rollers sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 35 of the 2nd April 1900, the cost being met, from the provision in the Budget for tools and plant and we recommend that the purchase be sanctioned.

AGRIPADA ESTATE—FILLING IN PLOT NO. 13.

We have considered plan No. 509, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 9,730 of the cost of filling in this area, as submitted by the Engineer, who states that the cost can be met from savings on the item of filling in and laying out the Agripada Estate sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 91 of the 2nd October 1899. We recommend that the work be sanctioned, but that tenders to do this work be invited and that the chairman be empowered to accept at his discretion the lowest or other tender.

RE-SURVEY OF THE ISLAND—TRIANGULATION OF AREA BETWEEN LATITUDE 19°-0'-30" AND 18°-58'.

We beg to report in connection with a reference from Mr. C. E. Tapsell, who is (under sanction in Trustees Resolution No. 9, dated 26th January 1900) doing the re-survey of the Northern portion of the Island, that we consider it unnecessary at present to make the detailed survey of the section between Lat. 19°-0'-30" and Lat. 18°-58', but we have authorised him to merely triangulate this area, which will involve no immediate expense to the Board, and we have asked the Municipal Commissioner and the Collector of Bombay to assist him in marking the field boundaries, Revenue Survey numbers and Ward and Street numbers, on the survey sheets, and this they have kindly undertaken to do.

Resolution.—The report of the Improvements Committee, No. VIII, dated 14th May 1900 is adopted.

Considered the following report of the Land Committee, No. IX, dated 16th May 1900 :—

WELLINGTON LINES PLOT—SITE NO. 3.

We have considered the plans and specification of the building proposed to be erected by Mr. M. C. Ebrahim on the site agreed to be leased to him. We beg to recommend that the plans and specification be approved, but water closets and bathing places for servants should be provided within the building ; also the size of the servants' rooms should be increased by the width of the present passage (3 feet) and the small staircase should be ventilated on the East, as suggested by the Engineer.

WELLINGTON LINES PLOT—SITES NOS. 5 AND 6.

We have considered an application from Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza, Architects, asking on behalf of Mr. J. N. Tata, the lessee of these sites, for permission to proceed with the foundations of the buildings proposed to be erected thereon.

The plans of these buildings were approved subject to effect being given to the Engineer's suggestions in respect thereto.

This has been done except that the number of servants' rooms has not been increased because it has been explained that each floor is to be let as one flat and there will, in such case, be ample provision. The servants' block is cut off by an open air passage from the main block. The design for the roof over the staircase has been altered to a pent roof and is now suitable.

We beg to report that under the circumstances permission has been given for the work of the foundations to proceed. We are, however, of opinion on a subsequent inspection of the plans, that the servants' latrines shown on the block plan should not be allowed, but that a water closet and a bathroom for servants should be provided on each floor and the Engineer will be instructed accordingly.

1ST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME—ACQUISITION OF LAND.

We beg to report that in view to expedite progress with the work of disposal of the numerous cases which have to be dealt with in connection with the acquisition of properties notified under this scheme, we have caused a letter to be addressed to Government, asking that a Special Officer may be appointed to conduct this work, and we beg that the action taken be approved.

HORNBY ROAD PLOT—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS.

We have, in terms of item I of our report No. VI, adopted in T. R. of the 7th May 1900, considered plan No. 513, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 54,840, as submitted by the Engineer, for constructing the following roads :—

(a) The North and South Road between Cannon Road and Javelin Street at the back of plots 58 to 76.

(b) The two cross roads between plots 71 and 72, and 74 and 75, from Hornby Road to Murzban Road.

Government were duly asked if they would agree to pay a proportionate share of the cost of these new roads plus 7 1-2 per cent. for supervision etc., to be provided by the Board, as arranged in respect of the other roads now being constructed on this plot, but they have not yet replied.

We beg to rec

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. James Macdonald, Hartley Kennedy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sundernath D. Khote, G. Lund, K. N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak and A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. L. W. Michael, acting Municipal Secretary.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a letter to the Health Officer, dated the 8th June, from Dr. D. G. Polvérini regarding a bacteriological examination made by him of Tulsi water. The letter ran as follows:—"As requested by you, I made the bacteriological examination of one sample of Tulsi water taken from the inlet channel of Malabar Hill Reservoir, and of another sample of Tansa Water taken from the Water Basin at Ghat Cooper. The examination was especially directed to discover the eventual pressure of pathogenic bacteria. I beg to inform you that no pathogenic forms have been found after a careful examination, so that I am able to say that no "comma, typhoid or coli bacilli" were present in those waters on the day in which the samples were taken. I have already informed you that I undoubtedly 'discovered the "bacillus pyocianeus" in the water of a bullocks' drinking fountain at the Paltan Road chawls; as I did not see any growth of that bacillus in the two samples examined, it may be that the presence of that bacterium in the fountain was only occasional."

The Committee considered another letter from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, forwarding the analysis of the Bombay Water Supply for the month of May. He stated: "The unfiltered Tulsi water is as full of decaying vegetable matter as before. This water obtained from the inlet well at Malabar Hill is distinctly worse than that in the Lake itself and that obtained from the main in Pedder Road. Two analyses are given of the water from the main in Pedder Road. These waters are not fit for drinking. The albuminoid ammonia in the Vehar and Tansa waters is still in excess, but the amount is less than it was last month, and there is less vegetable growth in these waters. The Vehar and Tansa waters are better than they have been for some months. There is no evidence of sewage contamination in any of the waters."

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved, Mr. Khote seconded, and it was carried that the Commissioner be requested to report why the water obtained from the inlet well at Malabar Hill was distinctly worse than that in the lake itself and that obtained from the main in Pedder Road.

STREET LAMPS.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had entrusted the work of repairing and painting kerosine-oil street lanterns to Mr. Allibhoy Abdool Hossein at a cost, aggregating Rs. 1,021-14-0.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th inst., were 483 as against 4 5 of the previous week. Out of these 329 belonged to the city, and 151 to the neighbouring districts. Fifteen deaths were due to cholera, five to plague, two hundred and fifty-four to fever and eighty-five to starvation. There were in all 24 cases of cholera during the week, and 5 cases of plague. The cases of plague have fallen from 20 to 5, and the decrease in the number is due to the segregation of the entire inhabitants of the Pole of Vannali Wanka. Seventy-five births were registered during the last week.

The criminal file of the sessions court is unusually heavy owing to the famine and other causes. The Sessions Judge has intimated Government to appoint an Assistant Sessions Judge who will dispose off minor sessions cases of Kaira and Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Venilal, who is recently appointed Joint Subordinate Judge, will be very likely invested with powers to try sessions cases.

Nuru Hasan, a Mahomedan butcher, living near the Kharu Gate, was charged with the murder of his nephew, named Jamo, and was tried last week before the Sessions Court, with the assistance of a jury. The motive assigned was the improper conduct of one of the family with the deceased person. The accused made a confession of his crime before the Third Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad. Death was caused by the accused inflicting wounds upon the deceased by means of a chopper. On the jury returning a verdict of guilty against the accused, the Judge passed a sentence of death upon him. The sentence is to be confirmed by the High Court.

Assistant Surgeon Ardesir Manekji Dotivala, who was temporarily appointed Assistant Civil Surgeon in the Civil Hospital here, in place of the late Dr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata, is transferred to Sadra as acting Civil Surgeon of that place. Dr. Dhanjishaw Edalji Anklesaria is transferred from Sadra to Ahmedabad. Dr. Anklesaria has served as Civil Surgeon at Sadra for a period of fourteen years, and had been a very popular officer there. Dr. Anklesaria is also appointed a teacher in the Behramji Jijibhai Medical School in place of Dr. Khambata.

Rao Bahadhur Mansukhram Mulji reverts to his appointment as City Inspector of Police here, having given up charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. Wallinger takes charge of the talukas of Dholka and Sanand.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Immediately after the arrival of our kind-hearted Governor in Bombay, people began to experience some laxity in the unnecessarily harsh rules of plague inspection and disinfection, and their still harsher enforcement in some places, and the action made many of the usual railway passengers, who had till then postponed their departure to an ever receding to-morrow, breathe freely and take up a ticket and go about their business. It is no exaggeration to say that many are the families, who, even when it was absolutely necessary for them to go, have remained for months together in the same place for fear of plague!—oh no!—but for fear of this disinfection and quarantine. The latter is now happily a thing of the past, but disinfection still lingers in Poona, a terror to incoming passengers from Bombay. Those who understand Indian mind, its emotion and its imaginative tendency will be able to realise after a little thought, if people who tell us that they have seen persons sinking for sheer terror, are to be believed. The rules are, in my opinion, not so bad as the way in which they are enforced. I will tell you the experience at Poona on Thursday last, on the arrival of the Bombay train, about 7 p. m. The whole number of third-class passengers is literally thrust in the third-class waiting-room. A small opening is left, and people have to go through with the aid of the muscular arms of native sepoys from the Army. Some have to go through the merry disinfection, and some to go in for the S. M. Railway train, waiting on the other side. Another third-class waiting-room is now flocked, and here comes the youthful ticket-collector with all the air of railway importance. He sees the crowd and indulges in some gymnastic exercise—perhaps to be able to work after a heavy refreshment—he hits here and there, pushes this part of the crowd deep in, and again returns to find it in another place. And so ends the affair. Poor fellow does not know that someone from the crowd could teach him a good deal of what licking the dust is, but for one's innate respect for authority.

Really, the terror still lingers at Poona. Railway authorities and Government servants and more than all every gentleman must blush to see so much imitation of what we hear about barbarous arrangements. If two or three doors are opened, there is an end to this farce. If two or three ticket-collectors are asked to be ready the moment a train whistles in the station, the disgraceful spectacle may be saved. If one or two more like the Mahratta-looking doctor are supplied, no need of any terror in the minds of the poor people. The said doctor knows the people, and they him. It passes off so well near him. It is an abundance of men like he that can save all the scandal about measures of plague and make the strictest rulers appear necessities stripped of their garment of terror. A step in this direction will be such a great economy in the end, and will serve to make Government measures a thing to be met with, than faced anyhow. I hope they will see to it.—Yours, &c.,

V. H. SHEVDE.

Sangli, 18th June.

Bogus Mummies, it appears, are foisted on travellers to Egypt when visiting Cairo. The other day an enterprising Australian selected a mummy, and for the trifling matter of £20 was permitted to ship to the Antipodes a distant relative of one of the Pharaohs in good order and condition, considering all things. On mentioning his purchase, a medical friend in Sydney, says the "Sydney Mail," suggested the Rontgen rays being turned on the relative of Pharaoh. They disclosed no mummy within the swaddling rags. The purchaser thereupon set to work to undo his purchase, and inside he had the melancholy pleasure of discovering stones, newspapers dated 1893, and any quantity of bulrushes.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MRS. GLADSTONE.

THE "Indian Spectator" remarks: The one condition made by Mr. Gladstone about his last resting-place was that wherever he was, there his wife should be placed after death. This was agreed to by her Majesty the Queen, and so Mrs. Gladstone's remains will rest by those of her illustrious husband in Westminster Abbey. Death cannot dissolve a union such as theirs.

RETRACTED CONFESSIONS.

Commenting upon the recent circular of the High Court with regard to confessions made by accused persons, the "Rast Goftar" writes: No language can be too strong to express our detestation of the unspeakable crimes which are being daily and almost hourly perpetrated, in the secret recesses of police "thanas," throughout the country, on poor, defenceless people whose resources, as we recently said, for obtaining justice against their local tyrants, are very limited. It is but rarely that victims of these diabolical outrages are avenged, and the heinous, the fiendish methods, employed in their official capacity, by these so-called detectors of crime, brought to light. We do not hesitate to repeat, that the section which permits the admission of these confessions as evidence in the trials of accused persons is veritably a blot on our Statue Book.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE FAMINE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" eulogises the German Emperor for his kindly feelings towards this country during the prevalence of the famine and observes: We all gratefully remember the initiative which the German Emperor took in starting an Indian famine fund in Germany. Now he has shown further practical sympathy for India's suffering by himself contributing a handsome sum towards it. The "Indian Daily News," London correspondent says: "The German Emperor has given the handsome personal subscription of £2,500 towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund." Great and widespread as the present calamity is, it is not a little consoling to see that it has excited universal sympathy and that help is sent from almost every quarter of the globe. We cannot sufficiently thank the Emperor of Germany for the help which he has so generously given to the distressed in this country. These charitable acts are so many links which would bind Germany and England together.

THE NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEME.

The *Native Opinion* thus comments upon the new Improvement Trust Scheme: The Improvement Trust has, indeed, taken us by surprise when we hear it has undertaken a gigantic work such as the Mahim, Sion and Matunga scheme, requiring an enormous cost and with the result of doubtful utility. According to this scheme, the entire land lying about the two railway lines from Dadar to the Mahim and Sion creeks, together with all the structures on it, are to be bought up and the residents now occupying those parts for ages are to be removed causing the greatest possible inconvenience and loss to them by making them destitute of their homes, and a new city is to be built upon the area thus vacated, to suit the convenience of fashionable people. All this is to be done under the plea of sanitation, which, we are not yet convinced, will be assuredly attained by this policy of ruin and desolation.

The "Indu Prakash" discourses: Of the schemes of general improvement and opening up of new areas for building sites, which the Improvement Trust has put forward, the Mahim, Sion and Matunga scheme is by far the most extensive and the most ambitious. It is for experts to pronounce the final verdict on the feasibility and the ultimate success of the scheme. But the lay public may well entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of a large portion of the funds at the disposal of the Trust, and the energies, it commands, being, so soon after the commencement of its operations, directed towards vast schemes of problematic utility, like the one which seeks to buy off almost all the existing gardens, bungalows, villas and houses and build up a new city on the number of square miles lying about the two railway lines, right north up, from Dadar to the Mahim and Sion creeks.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks that the reply which H. E. Lord Northcote gave to the address presented to him by the Poona Municipality on the occasion of his first visit to that city, cannot but be gratifying to all. Our contemporary adds: We believe no administration can aspire to achieve any amount of success which does not carefully enlist the co-operation of the leaders of the people. It speaks well of the administrative capacity of our present Governor that instead of a policy of distrust and doubt, he is anxious to substitute a policy of confidence and co-operation. It is very assuring to learn from his Excellency himself that the District Municipal Bill has been considered by the Government in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. Till now Lord and Lady Northcote have shown both by words and deeds their deep sympathy for the people of this country, and we hope that their desire that it may be their privilege to take some small share in the great work of permanently establishing good feelings and kindly relations amongst those natives and Europeans with whom for the next few years they trust to be closely associated, may be fulfilled to their hearts' content.

The "Gujerati" says: The Poona Municipality presented an address of loyal and cordial welcome to Lord Northcote, setting forth the work hitherto done by it and the difficulties against which it has had to contend, and bespeaking his Excellency's sympathetic attention to its representations asking for financial help in carrying out necessary schemes of sanitary improvement. His Excellency gave a very sympathetic reply. His Excellency is prepared to do all that he can to encourage within the financial resources at his disposal. It is his Lordship's wish to work in hearty co-operation with the people. Whether a satisfactory discharge of the duties of a Governor depends more largely upon his own enlightened statesmanship and the wisdom and righteousness of his colleagues or upon the people is not a matter of doubt with us. A wise, just and capable ruler with god-fearing counsellors need never be afraid of failures, or be in want of cordial co-operation from the non-official public.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: More than ordinary interest attaches to the speech which his Excellency the Governor made in reply to the address presented to him by the Poona Municipality. It remains to be seen how the Poona leaders respond to this frank and manly appeal. His Excellency has laid the burden of making good government possible upon them and their compatriots elsewhere, and they will have themselves to thank if they miss the splendid opportunity the Governor has placed before them to heal old sores and to push forward the interests of peaceful progress.

PRETORIA DAY IN INDIA.

Referring to the many manifestations of joy in this country on Pretoria Day, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The spontaneous out-burst of thankfulness and joy, with which Pretoria Day was celebrated in this country, will have sufficed to silence the most captious revilers of India's loyalty towards England and her Queen. Great cities, suburban towns, out lying villages, vied with each other in offering congratulations to their revered and venerable Sovereign, and in wishing prosperity to the nation, under the ægis of whose benignant rule, the blessings of peace and good Government have been vouched to them in such abundance. That India considers England's cause to be her own has never been made more manifest than during the last few eventful months. In spite of sorrow and suffering of such acute character as it has been her lot to bear, during the progress of the war, every aid, every assistance that India thought herself capable to lend to England was cheerfully and ungrudgingly tendered.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: Last Monday an almost unique spectacle was presented throughout the length and breadth of this vast and populous peninsula. The happy event of the occupation of Pretoria was celebrated throughout the country with an enthusiasm which has seldom been excelled. In almost every town and city, village, and hamlet, meetings were held and prayers were offered for the success of the British Arms. For a moment people forgot that they were in the midst of the great and overwhelming calamity of starvation and death, and remembered only the fact that after a hard fought struggle the British flag was waving triumphant over the Boer capital. Never before were the ties that bind England and India together more conspicuously shown than at the present juncture, when war and famine have taxed the resources of the Empire. No more eloquent testimony of the lasting solidarity of the Empire, could be produced than the fact that the people of Great Britain, even though engaged in a war, could find a small place in their hearts for suffering humanity in India, and the people of India though struggling under the weight of a great calamity can rejoice at the success of their rulers.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—There were a number of demonstrations all over the country on Pretoria day—as last Monday may be called—but, we may be pardoned for saying, not a few of the speeches made on these occasions were either supremely silly or absurdly irrelevant. Perhaps, this is a conclusive proof of the depth of the jubilation, for it is a true saying that we are most foolish when we are most happy. We did not, however, approach to anything like the scenes and circumstances reported from England on the day of the relief of Mafeking, which seem to have gone farther than anything yet known in the line.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	0 07	0 60	0 64	0 91
Wednesday, 20th June	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total....	0 07	0 60	0 64	0 91
Total fall to June 20th, 1899.	16 44	17 12	22 25	18 99
Total fall to June 20th, 1898.	19 38	21 83	22 75	19 45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore.....	29·26	Calm	1	115·6	85·0	35	...	0·22	−0·48
Sirsa.....	29·96	SW	12	106·3	87·1	40	...	0·43	−0·55
Delhi	29·81	Calm	3	105·2	85·9	35	...	1·18	−0·06
Agra.....	29·98	NE	7	106·3	86·4	51	...	1·08	+0·01
Cawnpore ..	29·80	Calm	1	103·5	86·0	4	...	0·76	...
Allahabad ..	29·70	ENE	7	107·1	86·7	67	...	0·23	−2·06
Jhansi	29·50	W	3	108·3	92·2	62	...	0·25	−1·74
Jacobabad ..	29·11	SE	4	113·0	89·0	68	...	0·01	0·00
Karachi	29·52	W	19	95·4	84·8	80	...	0·00	−0·04
Jeypore	29·38	WNW	6	107·2	81·1	52	0·05	0·73	−0·31
Ajmere	29·57	calm	12	104·9	84·5	67	...	0·00	−0·74
Deesa	29·59	SW	21	103·6	82·1	69	...	0·00	−0·55
Ahmedabad.	29·60	SW	6	105·7	83·1	61	...	0·00	...
Bhuj.....	29·76	W	28	98·3	81·9	82	...	0·00	−0·84
Jamnagar ..	29·88	SW	37	96·1	78·2	64	...	0·00	...
Rajkot.....	29·06	W	17	103·9	79·5	94	...	0·00	−2·01
Bhownagar									
Para.....	29·68	SW	15	107·2	82·3	62	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·65	WSW	10	88·1	82·3	82	...	0·00	...
Neemuch ...	29·89	W	18	103·5	83·0	82	...	1·35	−0·21
Indore	29·62	W	9	91·8	78·1	74	...	0·49	−3·56
Saugor.....	29·54	W	1	102·4	85·1	42	...	0·43	−2·17
Jubulpore...	29·52	W	5	100·0	87·1	40	...	0·01	−1·64
Hoshangabad.....	29·58	SW	8	105·6	83·2	68	...	1·46	−2·89
Khandwa ...	29·66	NW	14	102·7	84·1	64	...	0·48	−2·86
Raipur.....	29·54	SW	5	105·3	83·5	56	0·03	6·29	+1·35
Nagpur	29·55	WNW	10	110·2	84·5	49	0·01	0·46	−1·63
Amraoti	29·58	WSW	18	106·3	78·3	38	...	0·38	−3·69
Akola	29·62	NW	14	103·7	75·9	77	1·05	1·63	−1·39
Surat	29·61	SW	13	95·2	83·1	76	...	0·00	−1·40
Malegaon ..	29·64	WSW	13	101·4	76·1	64	0·22	1·07	−2·16
Bombay ...	29·70	WNW	16	93·4	84·3	72	...	0·91	−9·79
Poona	29·68	WSW	25	92·0	75·3	63	..	1·22	−1·97
Ahmednagar	29·71	NW	8	94·9	72·9	86	0·37	3·02	...
Aurangabad	...	W	20	97·9	69·2	78	1·12	5·70	...
Sholapur.....	29·68	W	12	92·7	75·0	78	..	4·35	+0·35
Ratnagiri ..	29·71	WNW	10	89·4	82·9	79	0·01	9·10	−11·96
Belgaum.....	29·69	WNW	10	92·3	70·7	77	..	4·55	−0·39
Goa	29·72	WNW	16	84·0	73·9	85	0·39	14·19	...
Karwar	29·74	WNW	5	83·2	77·2	85	1·12	23·61	−2·23
Mangalore..	29·77	ESE	1	84·8	73·4	9·	2·14	24·21	−1·11
Calicut.....	29·76	NNW	7	84·2	72·5	83	0·90	19·82	−1·59
Cochin.....	29·80	Calm	..	79·9	73·3	92	0·94	14·01	−5·27
Bangalore ..	29·78	W	15	86·8	68·3	46	..	2·59	−0·17
Seoni Berabad.....	29·66	W	15	99·7	75·9	6·	...	2·85	−0·35
Masulipatam	29·59	WNW	13	106·2	82·5	76	...	0·88	−2·71
Bellary	29·69	W	7	97·2	76·8	49	...	0·44	−0·77
Cuddapah ..	29·68	N	11	102·2	78·3	66	...	0·38	−0·42
Madras	29·62	W	4	104·4	84·0	52	...	0·24	−1·24
Colombo....	29·75	SW		90·9	69·4	82	...	1·40	+0·32
Trichinopoly	29·69	W	12	100·1	79·8	58	..	1·88	+1·04
Negapatam .	29·67	W	10	10·5	82·0	67	..	0·03	−1·08
Colombo	29·68	SW	12	86·0	76·7	87	..	6·92	+0·98
Aden	29·66	NE	6	95·3	83·3	75	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·09); G. T. H.=0·00 (0·53); St. G. H.=0·00 (0·64); C. P.=0·00 (0·91).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and very irregular. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season at all but a few stations. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in all districts except in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and the North-West and Central Provinces, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (2·14"), over an inch at Aurangabad and Karwar each (1·12") and Akola (1·05"), nearly an inch at Calicut and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Jeypore, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri.

The monsoon current is rather weak and unsteady in force in the centre of the Arabian Sea. On the West Coast an abnormal west-north-westerly wind is blowing from Bombay to Karwar, and the isobars indicate that the monsoon is decreasing in force on the West Coast between Cochin and Ratnagiri. Rainfall will probably decrease generally along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri. The depression noticed in yesterday's report still exists in the Bay.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th June, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·685
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·1
Dew Point.....	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 93·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	84·7
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	miles 406
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.....	0·91
" " year.....	0·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—JUNE 19.

10 p.m.....	85·7

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JUNE 20.

6 a.m.....	84·4
10 a.m.....	88·5
2 p.m.....	90·7
4 p.m.....	88·2

A NEW DANGER IN THE SOUDAN.

A NEW danger appears to have arisen in the Soudan. The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—It was only in December last year that the large province of Kordofan, the centre of trade and commerce for the natives, was formally declared open by the Anglo-Egyptian Government, and Europeans were allowed again free access to its capital, El Obied, after an interval of 10 years. Now, however, within the space of six months, before the emissaries of peace and order could get in touch with the labour and work, it has once more to be declared "closed," to the detriment of development and the safety of the tranquil natives.

A mighty Arab chief has unexpectedly arisen on the scene, and it is surmised that he has come from the north, probably from Tunis or Tripoli, and is encouraged by, if not actually in the pay of a foreign nation. It was intended by the Government to send a large force of native troops later in the season to march through this region and beyond into Darfur, and thereby subdue any chiefs who might resist the new regime, but on account of these new striking developments it is thought best to close the entire district thereby cutting off food supplies and staying any spread of the native unrest until the expedition is ready to proceed.

It is possible that a regiment of British troops will be sent up as soon as possible.

The province of Kordofan lies south of Khartoum and west of the White Nile. Its area is about 40,000 square miles. Widely extending savannahs are its characteristic feature, though there are isolated mountains rising to a height of about 2,000 feet. The population consists of Arabs and negroes, and is at present estimated at 300,000.

LORD HAWKE AT HOME.

WIGHILL PARK, Lord Hawke's Yorkshire home, seems to have been built with a view of protecting the most popular county captain in England from the assaults of interviewers and other unauthorised visitors. At any rate it answers that purpose uncommonly well. Tadcaster, the post town for Wighill Park, is a little town about seventeen miles distant from Leeds. The unwary traveller undertakes the journey with a light heart, but his courage is damped when he finds that it takes the Leeds and Tadcaster express fifty-two minutes to cover these seventeen miles. There is another route involving a change at some wayside station, but life is too short nowadays to try such hazardous enterprises. On a certain evening last month I braved this journey. I braved it cheerfully enough, for had not Lord Hawke promised to talk cricket to me for a whole evening for the benefit of the readers of this magazine? P. F. Warner, the well-known Middlesex batsman, is popularly supposed to be able to tell you off hand the totals and individual scores in any first-class match played for the last half-century. Lord Hawke's memory may not be quite so acrobatic, but his knowledge of cricket and cricketers in general is unequalled by any man in England. He has captained Yorkshire for seventeen years; he has played cricket in South Africa, India, the West Indies, America, and Australia; he was one of the committee of three elected to pick the team to do duty for England in the test matches last year; and he was to have selected and captained the next English team for Australia had not the proposed tour fallen through owing to the war. Not many cricketers can boast of such an experience.

"By the way," said Lord Hawke, when we had adjourned to his sanctum after dinner and started on the real business of my visit "before you ask me any questions, there is one statement I should like to have made public. There seems to be a general impression—at any rate, I have often seen it in print—that the Yorkshire team, when I took over the captaincy, were a rackety lot, more intent on alcohol than cricket. This impression is absolutely wrong. The Yorkshire team in those days may have suffered from a certain want of discipline, which is unavoidable where a team is captained by a professional, but, certainly, no worse charge could be brought against them. Another point is that in those days professional cricketers were not nearly so well treated as they are at present and far less was expected from them." Lord Hawke then proceeded to give me some very interesting information about the pay and status of the present-day Yorkshire professional. "The regular members of the team," he said, "receive a fixed salary during the summer and winter pay besides. Then they have in addition, certain perquisites. For instance, as, of course, you know, every member of the team has a chance of earning 'talent money,' which means that any batsman who scores fifty in an innings gets a sovereign, thirty shillings if he makes seventy-five, two sovereigns if he scores a hundred, and so on. There is no fixed feat which entitles a bowler to talent money, but I am empowered by the County Committee to give a sovereign to any of our bowlers for what I consider a sufficiently meritorious performance. And then, every member of the team has his benefit to look forward to as something to help him towards a position of independence when his playing days are over."

"The great thing about cricket," Lord Hawke observed, "is that it brings all classes to one common level. It is the most honest and straightforward game in the world. There is absolutely no under hand dealing—at least, I hope not—and it is a game in which all classes meet, from the highest to the lowest."

"There is no giving a match away, and that sort of thing?"

"I am sure there is not. Some years ago a mysterious rumour was rife to the effect that an International match was sold—that is to say, it was alleged that some of the men on one side agreed, for a certain sum, to do their best to lose—but I feel convinced that there was no truth in it. The fact is, there is no inducement to buy and sell matches like there may have been in the past. As far as gambling goes, I don't know of any on the cricket field. There may possibly be a few duffers who bet on the game, but anybody who deliberately makes a book must be a fool. Its uncertainties are far too great to admit of any systematic betting.

"No, cricket is a pure game, and the one that does the most good. As you know, I have taken teams to Australia, America, South Africa and the West Indies, and I must say that these friendly encounters, when carried out as they should be, help materially to sustain the bond of good feeling existing between the Mother County and her dependencies. It is a characteristic of cricket that while you make runs you make friends. One of my most cherished recollections of the game will always be the gold cigaretteease which the Yorkshire professionals presented to me the other day. The gift was so unexpected."

A great deal is said from time to time respecting the manner in which cricket teams touring abroad succeed in inculcating a love for this country. This is very laudable, no doubt, but it is to be feared that something radically different from love is sometimes spread. As a general rule, an English team goes out on the invitation of the members of the principal colonial organisations, who act in the most hospitable fashion, paying the hotel and travelling expenses of their guests. Unfortunately, in some instances such advantage has been taken of this hospitality that one is bound to say that, although cricket may, and does, frequently assist in creating affection for the Old Country, it does not always do so. Lord Hawke will always deserve thanks for the splendid stand he has made on this point.—*Cassell's.*

THE LATE COLONEL VILLEBOIS.

HIS ADVICE DISREGARDED BY THE BOERS.

THE "Matin" of the 26th ultimo publishes a letter, dated April 13, from Lieutenant Galopeau, its correspondent in the Transvaal giving some particulars of the part played by the late Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, whose adjutant he was up to the date of his appointment of General, and of his plans at the time of his death. "Never," writes the correspondent, "up to the time when he was appointed General was Villebois-Mareuil's advice taken. The Boers defend themselves but do not attack. When Villebois-Mareuil asked for a few hundred men to attack a British position the Boer General promised that he should have them, but two days before the time fixed for the departure of the force to carry out the movement he was informed that the commandoes considered the danger too great. The plan was postponed till another day which never arrived. After having done all in his power in Natal to induce the Boers to make an attack on Ladysmith and to pursue General Buller after the battle of Colenso on December 15, he returned to Pretoria. Thence he proceeded to the Western frontier in order to rejoin Cronje. There again he encountered similar obstacles. When the Boer position at Magersfontein became critical he endeavoured to make the Boers understand the danger, and it was then that Cronje gave him that answer which is so typical of the Boer General: 'You are not going to teach me to make war. I was hunting before you were born.' Villebois-Mareuil left the position that evening and next day Cronje was forced to retire and afterwards to surrender with 4,000 men.

"Villebois-Mareuil, however, wished to show that he deserved the great reputation which he enjoyed in France, and even in England, and his appointment to the rank of general gave him an opportunity of doing so. At the end of March he set out at the head of a force consisting of 400 Europeans. He kept his object secret, only asking that a waggon of dynamite should be sent to him from Pretoria. It was only after his death that I learn the object which he had in view. He wished to take Boshof, which he believed to be occupied by only 500 British. Before his arrival there he was informed that the garrison was much stronger, and that 5,000 British were marching on the town. Villebois-Mareuil then determined to strike a great blow. 'Let those who are afraid of being killed remain in the rear,' he said to his men, and that evening he set out to turn the position at Boshof, with the object of blowing up the railway towards the south-west. It was a rash act, for which he had to pay with his life."

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES IN CRETE.

THE excavations of the Hellenic Society at Knosos, near Candia, in the island of Crete, have recently resulted in some remarkable discoveries in the palace of Minos. It has been found, says the Athens correspondent of the "Daily Mail," that the west side is occupied by a long series of stone galleries, with immense decorated oil jars in position and stone receptacles for oil under the floors. A great plaster bull in relief, of marvellous artistic excellence for that period, has come to light, and the lower part of a fresco showing a long procession of white-footed ladies in richly embroidered garments and of red-footed men semi-nude. Other frescoes show ladies in animated attitudes and strange puffed-out attire. These, like everything on the site, are realistic and natural beyond anything that could possibly have been looked for. Colours well preserved. Many vases of various materials, colours, and forms have been found; and still earlier than that there are many remains of a Stone Age settlement—black geometric pottery and stone weapons. This completes a series of objects representing the history of Crete from the Stone Age to about the seventh century B. C.

WHO SHALL OWN AFRICA?

THE RULER IN THE FUTURE.

BY T. R. THRELFALL F.R.G.S.

III.—COMING STRUGGLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

PRIOR to 1833 France did not possess an inch of land in Africa. To-day she owns one-third that continent. Consumed with an overwhelming desire to secure rich Colonies, her agents have resorted to such questionable devices to annex territory that she has on at least three occasions been on the verge of war with this country.

Ever jealous of England, she has sought to elbow us out of the West Coast of Africa; she has absorbed Madagascar, Tunis, and Dahomey, and secured a protectorate over Tripoli, Wadai and the Sahara, as well as vast tracts bordering Lake Chad. Then not content with the lion's share above the equator, she has secured an enormous slice of territory below it and adjacent to the Congo Free State, while she refused to recognise the sovereignty of the King of the Belgians over the latter until the European Powers at the Berlin Conference promised her the right of pre-emption to that territory in case Belgium wished to surrender it.

She has also undoubted designs on Abyssinia, has long angled for the possessions of Spain, and is now actively intervening in the affairs of Morocco, and is already moving troops preparatory to seizing that ancient Sultanate.

A FIGHT INEVITABLE.

One has indeed only to reflect on the vast distance of impassable country which divided Fashoda from the nearest point of the Central African possessions of France as well as her terrible bitterness towards Great Britain during this South African war to see how the logic of events is rapidly forcing a conflict upon the two great colonising Powers of Africa.

In justice to England it must be said that she has no wish to enter on such a struggle; nay, she would rather sacrifice a good deal of territory in order to avoid it. Unfortunately she will probably not be able to avert it, for apart from racial passions and prejudices the exigencies of trade will compel this country to take action, otherwise it will find itself barred out of some of the richest portions of the earth.

No one, of course, pretends that France is acquiring these vast tracts for her superabundant people to settle on. A part from the fact that her population is stationary, the annexed territory is unsuitable for Europeans. Apart, too, from her intense desire to secure new markets, it must be remembered that there is a large and ever-increasing class in France always on the look-out for comfortable berths

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING is working daily on the stories for which he gathered material during his recent visit to South Africa. His American publisher, Mr. Doubleday, who is here just now, has been visiting him at Rottingdean. Several American publishers are in London, the latest arrival being Mr. G. H. Putnam.

Sir Edwin Arnold is occupied in rendering the second portion of the Gulistan of Sa'di into English. The first part of this Persian singer's book he translated and published some time ago. The best evidence of Sir Edwin's improved health is the fact that he is able to resume the task. He is at present on a visit to the North of England.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins, whose literary work we identify with New England and Now England life is making a departure. She has written a historical romance of Virginia, and the book will appear in the autumn under the title. The Heart's Highway. It is to be published here by Mr. Murray, another interesting fact, since his firm has not in the past given much preminence to novels.

There is to be a new English translation of Zola's novel, Germinal; or, more accurately, Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has re-written the translation hitherto available. Zola's admirers regard Germinal as, in some way, one of his most powerful novels. Quite early the revised English edition of his Conquest of Plassans will be ready. This volume, like the other, will be issued by Messrs. Chatto, Zola's English publishers.

A work with the title The Filipino Martyrs is to be issued on both sides of the Atlantic by Mr. Lane. It is by an English barrister, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, who had occasion to visit Manila while recent history was being made there. The narrative is, therefore, that of an eye-witness; a record of actual happenings. There can be little doubt, however, that it is critical of the line taken by the American authorities in the Philippines. The volume has a map and some illustrations.

Professor Bury's forthcoming history of Greece is regarded by Messrs Macmillan as a work in the same manner as Green's Short History of the English People and Shuckburgh's History of Rome. The book traces the fortunes of Greece from their earliest discoverable dawn to their culmination in Alexander and Aristotle on the very eve of their decay. At the outset Professor Bury deals with the physical formation of Greece and its peculiarities as these have affected the national history. The results of all recent European research are embodied in the work, which is given an added value by a progressive series of illustrations from ancient graves and statues.

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to issue a history of that well-known public school, Bradfield College. It has been edited by Mr. Arthur F Leach, the author of two other similar books, English Schools at the Reformation and A History of Winchester College. The appearance of the book fits in with the performance shortly to take place at Bradfield College, of Agamemnon. The Greek play as it will be given has been translated by the senior boys of the school. Bradfield College was founded about forty years ago, and may be called a school of the Victorian era. It is, of course, in Berkshire.

Mr. James Lane Allen's new story, The Increasing Purpose, will be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. They have acquired the rights of his earlier books, and are publishing them in a uniform edition. One of the volumes is Flute and Violin, which consists of short stories, a second The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, composed of descriptive articles. Mr. Allen's original plan was that with each descriptive article there should go a story treating of the same subject. This order was not, however, maintained throughout and the fiction and descriptive writing now remain in separate compartments.

Lord Dunraven, whose book on navigation is just coming out, holds a Board of Trade certificate as extra-master. Accordingly, he speaks as an experienced hand—in that resembling Mr. Gibson Bowles, M. P.—when he writes thus in his preface:—To sit in a comfortable chair in a warm, cosy room, and leisurely work out abstract calculations from imaginary observations, is quite a different thing from taking and working them in a dimly lit cabin full of confusion and noise, and with little time to spare for the operation. Therefore, for the convenience of the practical man it is necessary that the scientific man should reduce the formulas to the simplest possible dimensions. This is what Lord Dunraven has sought to do in his book.

Don Fernando de Arrogata, who is Professor of Spanish at Oxford, is preparing a Spanish Principia or publication by Mr. Murray. The book has, in the main, been formed on the plan of Sir William Smith's well-known Principia Latini. But a novel feature has been introduced. English people who set themselves to learn Spanish are, for the most part, not children, but would-be travellers in the country, students of its literature, or persons engaged in commerce with Spain or Spanish-speaking countries. Therefore the old-fashioned Ollendorfen sentences in illustration of the grammer are avoided, and in their place phrases and expressions likely to prove of practical use to the traveller and the man of business are used.

The tenth volume of Miss Hetherington's Annual Index to Periodicals will be published in the course of June. It covers the year 1899 on the plan which has made its predecessors so acceptable to people having occasion to ransack the records of contemporary opinions. Under this plan all the articles on a particular subject are gathered together in one place in alphabetical arrangement. Authors and students are thus able to see at a glance how far a topic has been treated by other writers. As to the journalist, he can at once put his hands upon the materials he may want to consult. Indexing is an art which has been brought to much perfection within the past ten years.

The two recent poems of the Poet Laureate, arising out of the war, are to be added to his volume, Songs of England, in a new edition which is just appearing.—Professor Ker, of University College, has selected and edited the essays of Dryden for publication by Mr. Henry Frowde in two volumes.—Mr. Grant Richards is publishing an edition deluxe of the Tennyson poems which Mr. E. J. Sullivan illustrated. The edition will be limited to a hundred andtwenty-five copies.—Quite a number of books relating in some way to the Paris Exhibition have now appeared. Mr. Rowland Strong is the author of another, Where and How to Dine in Paris, which Mr. Grant Richards will publish.—A book by an American author, Mr. W. H. Crawshaw, on literature as an interpreter of life, is being issued by Messrs Macmillan—The other day Mr. Walter Wynans the American millionaire, handed to his publishers, Messrs. Putnam, the manuscript of a book which has occupied him for some time. He is a crack revolver shot, and this volume is on the science of revolver shooting.

At the present moment, when everyone of English birth and blood is rejoicing at the news of the relief of Mafeking, The Story of Baden-Powell (Grant Richards), as told by Mr Harold Begbie, must needs appeal to the public with irresistible force. Next to Bobs, B.-P. is probably, for the time, the most popular man in England and its colonies. In the volume before us, Mr. Begbie shows how thoroughly this popularity is deserved. "We are telling his story," he says, "as a story, hoping to interest every English schoolboy who has arrived at years of discretion, hoping to make them keen on sport, keen on exercise, keen on open-air life, and hoping, in addition, to be of real practical use to those whose eyes are now set hungrily on Sandhurst. The book, however, is worthy of a very much larger clientele than is here suggested. It should have attractions for everybody. It portrays a most engaging individuality, in a manner agreeably unconventional. Not only the external life, but the inner nature, of B.-P. is put before the reader in graphic and convincing fashion, until he realises how completely circumstances have formed B.-P. for the work he has done and is still doing in South Africa. Mr. Begbie, it is evident, is thoroughly in sympathy with his subject, on which he is as obviously an authority. His bright and breezy text is illustrated by photographic reproductions, which will have interest for all.

The Rev. W. H. Daubney, rector of Leasingham, Lincoln, is publishing with the Cambridge University Press a work dealing with The Use of The Apocrypha in the Christian Church. A little book, by Dr. Hugh R. Mill, entitled New Lands for Settlements, is about to be published by Messrs Charles Griffin. Its aim is to give an account of those countries where emigants have the best prospects. The output of fiction remains slight. Messrs. White will publish a story The Vanishing of Tera, by Mr. Fergus Hume. There is to be a sixpenny edition of Rolf Boldrewood's story. The Squatter's Dream (Macmillan), and another sixpenny issue of Mr. Wilson Barrett's novel. The Sign of the Cross. Publishers continue to talk very gloomily of the book trade, and booksellers decline to talk about it at all. Trade in literature promises to be very dull during the summer, but the great hope is of a good autumn. One thing is certain—there will be plenty of books to come out. Scores which would in ordinary circumstances have been published before now have been held sok.

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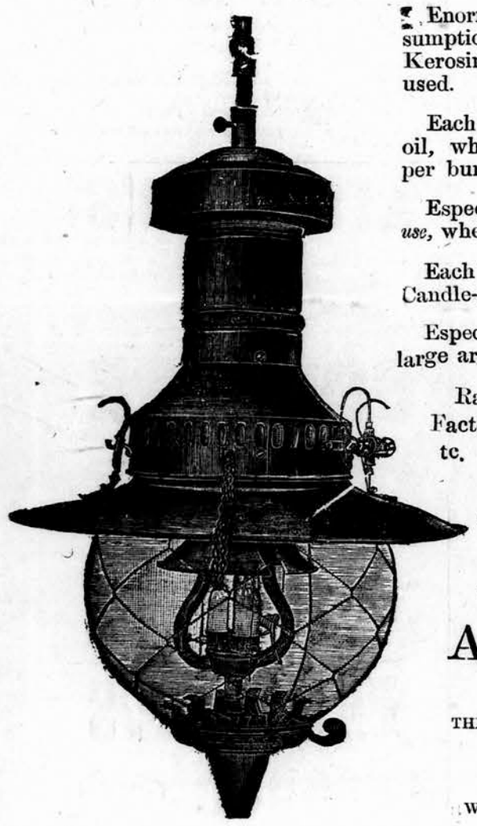

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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From an Eminent Surgeon :
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THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,
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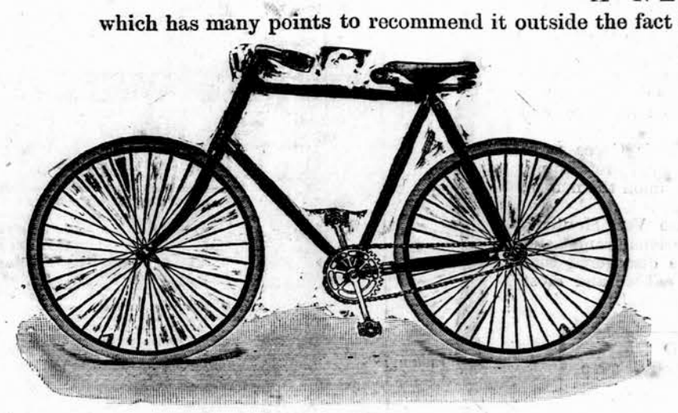
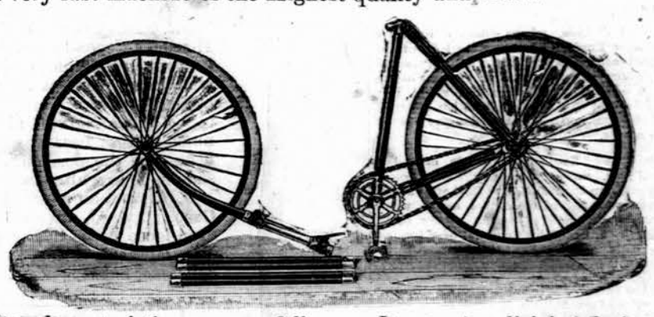
which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel ; ½ in. pitch roller chain ; 6½ in. cranks ; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs ; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake ; detachable mudguards ; rubber pedals ; Carter oil bath case ; detachable foot rests ; band steering lock ; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

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Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

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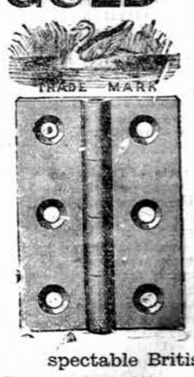

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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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